EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,583 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

TERRORISM SWEEPS ALL OVER CALCUTTA AS CLASHES SPREAD

Telephone, Telegraph Wires Cut and Trams Set Afire—More Outbreaks Reported

U.S. TROOPS 'MOLESTED'

Brigadier-General Brody Reports Occurrence but Withholds Details of Incident

Special to the Nichi Nichi

CANTON, August 17.—Indians rising against the British rule in the city of Calcutta have cut telephone and telegraph wires, also pulled down telephone posts at many points within the city, particularly in the north and south sections, and are causing much terrorism, it is reported from Calcutta.

Also it reports that disturbances occurred at more than ten places in the city and that the angry people set fire to many tram cars.

American Troops Molested

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Brigadier-General Francis Brody, Commander of American Forces in India, today revealed that United States troops stationed in India were "molested" during the recent anti-British demonstrations, according to a Karachi dispatch received here.

The American commander, however, reportedly failed to explain the cause of the disturbances or the extent of damage incurred by the American troops.

The dispatch said that American troops have been relieved of their patrol in the district where the incident took place and have been forbidden to re-enter the zone.

Clash With Nagpur Police

Asahi Service

MADRID, August 17.—The municipal authorities of Nagpur, India, announced officially today that the 23 police stations in the city were attacked by the people, and that among the crowd that gathered at one police station were some who were armed, it is reported by Reuters from Nagpur.

In the four days from August 12 to 15, British troops collided with the demonstrators 25 times, and as the British fired on them, 30 were killed and 14 wounded. Also in the encounters with policemen, two were killed and eight were wounded, the same Reuters report added.

South African Indians Active

Indian residents in Johannesburg, South Africa, have dispatched a petition to the British Government demanding the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders, and to recognize the independence of India, the Nichi Nichi disclosed here on Tuesday in a dispatch from Lisbon, quoting a reliable but unconfirmed report from South Africa, says Domei.

Simultaneously, it was also reported that the news of the arrests and demonstrations in India are having a serious effect on the Indian soldiers now at the Egyptian fronts.

It is recalled that about the time of the first World War, a law restricting the immigration of Indians issued by the South African authorities was revoked because of a disobedience movement staged by the South African Indian residents, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi.

Depends on Students

Whether India will attain its independence or eternally confine itself to a status of slavery depends upon the young Indian students, declared Professor Ryukan Kimura of Rissho University, in an article written for Domei.

Recalling that students with burning patriotic zeal joined and carried out the famous disobedience movement under Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 against the British rule, Professor Kimura, who was a professor at the Calcutta University between 1920 and 1931, said that it was no wonder that young Indians of the present day are presenting a united front in carrying out a systematic campaign in the current anti-British fight of "Freedom or Death."

Commenting on the British influence upon the national character of India, Professor Kimura said that Britain has failed to destroy the national character of India despite its education system in India, pointing out that the first movement for independence in 1857 and second in 1905, though they both ended in failure, stimulated national awakening.

Consciousness Aroused

The fact that the national movements under Mahatma Gandhi since 1920 have developed into the current powerful anti-British agitation on a nation-wide scale the professor went on to say, is ascribable not only to the great character of Mahatma Gandhi himself but also to the

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NEWS IN NEW ASIA

Burma War Captives Freed by Japanese—Promise New Efforts as Anglo-Americans Look Sadly on—Indonesia Prisoners Lead Useful Lives

Burmese war captives who had been held at the Rangoon Field Detention Camp were released from prison on Tuesday, according to an Asahi dispatch from the capital of Burma.

The ceremony of freeing the prisoners was held at noon, Sunday. Their faces aglow with intense joy, the Burmese captives marched to the parade ground under the command of their group leaders. **The function commenced with a salutation toward the Imperial Palace which was followed by the singing of the** "Kimigayo."

Captain Mitsunori Kishima, superintendent of the prison camp, then made a farewell address to the prisoners, declaring, "Go back to your respective native places to contribute to the reconstruction of your motherland. I wish you good luck."

In reply to the captain, a representative of the prisoners recalled their miserable lives as soldiers under the British and declared, "We have no words to thank the Japanese Army for its kind treatment toward us. We are determined to work as vigorously as we can to recompense the Japanese authorities for their magnanimous consideration."

A touching sight such as is seen on commencement day followed the ceremony as the prisoners bade farewell to the Japanese soldiers, who encouraged them by patting their shoulders.

Contrary to the joyful expression on the faces of these Burmese, melancholy and depression were manifest on the faces of the American and British soldiers who are also being kept at the same prisoners' camp.

Outside of the gate of the camp, the families and relatives of the prisoners thronged shoulder to shoulder to greet their family members. A happy reunion ensued and soon the captives dispersed toward their respective homes.

Meanwhile, a Nichi Nichi's correspondent in Sumatra reports that 1,500 Indonesian war prisoners are now vigorously engaged in the reclamation of a vast stretch of waste land in Kotatjane which is located not far from Medan in northeast Sumatra.

These war prisoners have formed a militia under the command of the Japanese Army. They are allowed to live with their wives and children and are paid for their labor.

This colonist regiment includes 1,500 Indonesian soldiers under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Takeo Kishizawa, a graduate of the Tokyo Fine Arts College. Twenty-two Dutch officers, including a colonel, who volunteered to join the militia, constitute the cadre.

Under the tentative plans, the colonist regiment is planning to reclaim a vast forest zone and then grow vegetables, thereby assuring self-supply of food for the members of the body. The vegetable fields will be transformed into paddy fields two years later in order to produce 130,000 tons of rice.

Fully alive to the grave mission imposed upon them, the men are working so vigorously that they have succeeded in reclaiming about 300 acres of land since they began their work there.

The lives of the colonists in this forlorn place are not without pleasure, says the dispatch, for wild boars and other animals can be caught in the virgin forests bordering the plateau and huge snapping-turtles are found in the river near the camps.

With the sound of a bugle ringing through the morning haze which spreads over the plateau to

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SHANGHAI DISCARDS ANTI-NIPPON TREND

Change Evidenced in Every Phase of Life—Japanese Language Popular

Shanghai has undergone a remarkable change unprecedented in its history since the advance of the Imperial Forces into the International Settlement, according to a Domei report.

The British and the Chinese papers across the Soochow Creek which used to be full of anti-Japanese news and articles, as well as the Shanghai Broadcasting Station which used to send out similar news have completely changed their attitude toward Japan and are cooperating in construction of the new order. The same is also the case with the local amusement world, with all the famous actors and actresses, including Chen Yun-chan who caused some stir in the picture "Mulan Going to the Front" recently joining the "Peace camp."

When the "History of Victory" (Japanese version) was shown at the Grand Theater in front of the Shanghai Race Course, long queues of Chinese stood before the theater every day during the season, an unprecedented local phenomenon. The study of Japanese is all the go. Every Chinese business house, department store, money-exchange and restaurant has employes well versed in Japanese, ignoring English, which used to be the influential language in this city. This state of affairs serves to deepen the mutual understanding between the nationals of the two countries resident in the city.

Another notable change in the

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CHUNGKING REGIME BANS HOARDING OF FOODSTUFFS

Szechwan Merchants Oppose Decree Due to Rice Requisition at Low Price

Domei

CANTON, August 18.—With rich landlords and wealthy merchants in different districts in Szechwan Province threatening to corner rice with the advent of the rice delivery season, the Foodstuffs Bureau of the Chungking regime yesterday issued a special order to different district administrations to place strict restrictions over rice cornering operations, according to a Chungking broadcast intercepted here.

The restrictions, however, are not expected to prove effective, as the agricultural population in Szechwan Province are strongly opposed to the unreasonable requisitioning of rice at exhorbitantly low prices by the Chungking regime.

SOCIETY TO SPREAD JAPANESE LANGUAGE

Culture Body Maps Out 3-Point Plan to Facilitate Study On Japan in South

For the purpose of introducing Japanese culture and to propagate the knowledge of the Japanese language to the Southern Regions, the Society for International Cultural Relations has three undertakings in contemplation, reports Domei this morning.

The project of the society, which intends to diffuse Japanese culture in accordance with the Education Ministry's plan for the wide-spread use of the Japanese language, as reported by Domei, follows:

1. A library for the study of things Japanese will be established within this year in the Japan-Thai Cultural Hall founded recently in the compounds of the Royal Palace in Bangkok. According to the catalog of books now being compiled, a collection of 10,000 volumes valued at Y35,000 will be sent to the library for the benefit of Thai students who are studying things Japanese.

In the selection of books to be sent, the fact was taken into consideration that Thailand was a Buddhist country and as a result, sacred books of Buddhism, biographical accounts of Japanese high priests and their works will occupy the major part of the list of books to be sent to the library. The remainder is to consist of books on Japanese art, natural science, politics, economics, law, technical industries, etc.

In addition, able librarians are to be detailed to the library to facilitate the purchase of needed books and to furnish the visitors to the library with information and knowledge on Japan.

2. Concerning the transfer of the copyright of Japanese literary works and publication in the Co-Prosperity Sphere regions of books on Japanese culture, the society has started to use its good offices in this connection. As the initial undertaking, a book entitled, "The Study on Japanese Women," written by Madam Kiku Yamada of the cultural society, was published by a leading publisher in Hanoi, French Indo-China.

3. The compilation of Japanese language dictionaries. On a six-year plan, the society is compiling the "Present Day Japanese Language Dictionary" in addition to the "Basic Japanese Language Dictionary," which is expected to be completed by the end of this coming October. These dictionaries are expected to contribute much toward the diffusion of Japanese to the Southern Regions, along with the compilation of Japanese language readers and grammar books being carried on by the society.

CHUNGKING WORRIED AS FEELINGS MIXED OVER INDIAN ISSUES

Sympathy With Downtrodden People but British Enmity Feared, Says Hori

CLASH SEEN POSSIBILITY

Moscow Conference Not Worth Comment—Allied Excuses for War Failings Main Subject

The Chungking authorities are in a dilemma over their attitude toward the India problem, pointed out Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular press conference of foreign correspondents, today.

"The Chungking people seem to be in a difficult position," said Mr. Hori. "They have natural sympathy with the Indians for the latter's aspiration for immediate independence, but at the same time, they are afraid of offending the British authorities by openly expressing their sympathy toward the Indian cause. In other words, the Chungking people are in a dilemma. This is the reason of their two-fold attitude."

In reply to a question of the recent report on the clash between the Moslem army of India and the Chungking troops, Mr. Hori stated that he had received no official report as to the said incident. However, since there is such a policy of General Chiang Kai-shek as of replacing the Mohammedan generals, pointed out the Spokesman, it is possible that such a clash might have occurred.

Asked by a correspondent to comment on the result of the Moscow conference attended by British Premier Winston Churchill and the representatives of the United States, Mr. Hori declared that the result of the said meeting is not important enough to comment on. He remarked rather sarcastically, "Perhaps, Mr. Churchill had nothing to do but to explain the difficulty or impossibility on the part of Britain of forming the second front in West Europe and William A. Harriman also must have only explained America's difficulty of sending enough war materials to the Soviet Union."

With regard to the expulsion of Chou En-lai by the Communist Party of China, the Spokesman refrained from making any comment, on the ground that he has two contradictory reports as to this question.

Anti-British Tendency Seen

Domei

CANTON, August 18.—Reflecting the growing anti-British tendency in Chungking, which seems to have resulted from Chungking's dissatisfaction over Britain's war conduct, reports emanating from Chiang Kai-shek's capital reveal that some 70 British officers and soldiers stationed there are being disregarded by Chungking authorities, even discriminated against, in favor of the members of the new American air units.

These British officers and soldiers, who had escaped from Hongkong, prior to its fall into Japanese hands last December, had been training Chungking soldiers with headquarters in Kweilin. However, continued the report, since the arrival recently of United States air units in Kweilin, Chungking authorities assumed an about-face attitude toward their British comrades with discriminating treatment.

When the British protested to the Chungking authorities, the latter shot back a curt reply and without an explanation, said that there should be discrimination against them, concluded the report.

HOMMA TO TOUR KANSAI IN CONSOLING BEREAVED

Former Supreme Commander in P.I. Leaving Thursday on 10-Day Trip

Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, will make a ten-day tour from August 20 in Osaka, Kyoto and Wakayama to visit the bereaved families of the fallen heroes, who were formerly under his command, reports the Asahi.

Interviewed by the Asahi on Tuesday evening at his home in Koishikawa-ku, Lieutenant-General Homma stated that he had said all that he desired to say at the press interview held on August 14.

He humbly expressed his regret over the deaths of his men, declaring that he himself only is responsible for many sacrifices of the loyal subjects of His Majesty the Emperor.

The Lieutenant-General declared that he would visit and console as many bereaved families as he could during his trip in the Kansai district.

Axis Tornado Sweeps Over Maikop

Battering past dogged Soviet resistance in the Caucasus sector, the mighty armed forces of the Axis are making new war history. Shown in the above photo sent by radio from Berlin is a German panzer unit occupying the strategic oil fields at Maikop. In the distance can be seen the dense smoke from burning wells.

Umbrella, Hallmark of British Gentleman, Threatened With Extinction by New Ban

Umbrellas, the favorite companion of the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and other well-groomed British gentlemen, are likely to disappear from England as a result of a ban newly placed by the British Government on the production and repair of umbrellas under date of August 1, the Nichi Nichi reported Tuesday from Buenos Aires, according to Domei.

The new restrictions provide an exception in which smaller workshops employing less than five workers will be allowed to engage in making or repairing umbrellas as from October 1, the report stated, adding that all umbrella shops are now being swarmed by eager buyers who desire to get hold of one of their own before existing stocks are gone.

STALIN DISSATISFIED OVER ALLIED PARLEY

Moscow Talks on Opening 2nd Front by Anglo-U.S. Bloc Coldly Received

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—Commenting on the three Power conference held in Moscow last week, observers here today declared that the Soviet Union is not satisfied with the repeated promises of a second front made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and William A. Harriman, United States Lease-Lend administrator to London, in their conversations with Premier Josef Stalin.

Since no communique has been issued regarding details of the conversations and since no press interviews have been granted, observers here have been inclined to view the Moscow talks adversely.

It is generally believed here that Premier Stalin accused the British Prime Minister of half-way Anglo-American cooperation with the Soviet Union, regarding which, no satisfactory explanation has been given by the visiting statesmen.

Churchill Thanks Stalin

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—After leaving Moscow on Sunday, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a message to Premier Josef Stalin, expressing thanks for the courtesy extended to him during his stay in Moscow, it was reported here today.

Churchill Leaves Moscow

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—With the completion of his parleys with Soviet leaders, including Premier Josef Stalin, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by members of his suite, yesterday morning left Moscow for London, according to a Reuters dispatch from Moscow.

Conferring at Cairo

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—London newspapers are pointing out that those who attended the recent conference at Moscow are not returning directly to London, but will stop at Cairo to hold another conference there.

This development is interpreted as signifying the failure of the Moscow conference, and it is believed that the conference at Cairo will also face difficulties.

New Offensive Abortive

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—Among informed circles here, it is observed that even before the opening of the present conference at Moscow, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain had already reached a conclusion that a new offensive by the American-British forces on the European con-

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TRUST OF FILIPINOS IS GAINED BY JAPAN

Islands Being Regenerated as Integral Unit of Sphere, Says Shozo Murata

As the true intentions of Japan, who is exerting itself for the construction of an East Asia for the Asiatics, are understood by the Filipinos, the Philippines are being regenerated steadily as a wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declared Shozo Murata, Adviser to the Japanese military administration in the Philippines, on his arrival at Fukuoka airport on Tuesday.

Interviewed by an Asahi correspondent, Mr. Murata commented on the prevailing conditions in the islands in the following vein:

"It is eight months since the fall of Manila and three since the capture of Corregidor. During that period, peace and order have been satisfactorily restored, but yet communication and traffic facilities have not been thoroughly completed in some of the interior regions of the islands.

"Probably due to this fact and the American pre-war propaganda which misled the islanders, there are districts where the inhabitants failed to understand the true intentions of Japan till quite recently. However, as a result of the issuance of a note addressed to the islanders by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, all the Filipinos including Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, came to clearly understand the intentions of Japan who is doing its utmost for the construction of a New Asia for the Asiatics.

True Intentions Told

"In his note, Lieutenant-General Homma made public in detail the true intentions of Japan, and as a result even humble hotel boys have come to realize that Japan is fighting unselfishly for the common cause of the Asiatics. It is also the case with the intelligentsia.

"The Filipinos cry no more for independence. Before gaining independence they are awakening themselves as an Asiatic nation by eradicating the influence of American material civilization.

"What impressed me most of all was the speech delivered by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission at the conference of provincial governors and mayors held in Manila on August 16. On that occasion, Mr. Vargas said: Up to the present day, we Filipinos thought ourselves a civilized people of a democratic country, however, the War of Greater East Asia has taught us that such is an erroneous notion. First of all we must realize that we are Asiatics and accordingly we must do our best to build up national power as an Asiatic nation in close co-operation with Japan."

REICH SUBMARINES HIT ALLIED CONVOY

Sink Five Loaded Freighters Off Azores, Totaling 33,710 Tons

FOUR SUNK IN ATLANTIC

British Auxiliary Cruiser and Barges Sent to the Bottom In Arctic Sea

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—Attacking an Anglo-American convoy off the Azores, German submarines successfully torpedoed and sank five loaded freighters and a tanker, making a total of 33,710 tons of shipping destroyed during the attack, the High Command announced today.

The convoy, it was said, was proceeding from Freetown to Britain.

Meantime, other German submarines, operating in the Atlantic, sank four enemy ships totaling 38,287 tons.

In addition to these losses inflicted on the enemy, a 12,000-ton British auxiliary cruiser and two rows of barges, consisting of two tugs and two lighters carrying several hundred soldiers, were sunk in the Arctic Sea, the announcement said.

11 Enemy Ships Sunk

In addition to the announcement issued yesterday stating that 19 enemy ships were sunk by German submarines, the German News Agency learned from military quarters today that an additional 11 vessels, totaling 72,000 tons, were also sunk by German undersea craft, states Domei.

So far this month, German submarines have sunk a total of 74 enemy vessels, totaling 560,000 tons, it was said.

JAPAN LEADS THE WORLD IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

New 'Bullet Train' Will Have, Unequalled Speed, Says Jiro Tachibana

Domei

SHIMONOSEKI, August 18.—Japan leads the world in railway construction, declared Jiro Tachibana of the Construction Bureau of the Railways Ministry, when interviewed at the Sanyo Hotel here, Tuesday, upon his return, via Siberia, from a two years' inspection trip in European countries.

During my stay in Germany, continued Mr. Tachibana, German railway experts were quite surprised when I told them of Japan's project to bore an undersea railway tunnel connecting the Japanese mainland with Chosen.

Speaking on the speed of trains, the Japanese "bullet" train will have a speed unequalled in the world, and will excel the present world record of 104 miles per hour, held by the Milwaukee Railway in the United States, concluded Mr. Tachibana.

Police Chiefs to Meet

It was officially announced Tuesday that a meeting of Prefectural Police Chiefs will be held in the Home Ministry at 8:30 a.m. Friday, reports Domei.

AXIS FORCES PIERCE LAST DON DEFENSES; DRIVE ON NOVOSSISK

Soviet Authorities Admit Break-Through Along Lower Reaches Of Waterway

160 KM. FROM GROZNY AREA

Germans in Vyasma Sector Carry Out Counter-Offensive—Soviet Thrust Repelled

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM August 18.—The Soviet military authorities announced today that German forces have broken through the last defense line of the Red Army on the lower reaches of the Don River and crossing the river, are now moving with huge strength toward Novossisk, important port on the Black Sea, it is reported from Moscow.

Admits Reich Advance

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 18.—German units that have been steadily advancing along the slope of the Caucasus mountain range have reached a point 160 kilometers from the Grozny oil field, it is reported from Moscow by the Tass News Agency today.

A Reuters report also said that the Soviet forces south of Kotelnikovsk have retreated to a new position, having become unable to hold their line against the strong German pressure.

Weather No Obstacle

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—Despite unfavorable weather conditions, German forces in the Vyasma sector of the Eastern Front successfully carried out intense counter-attacks against the Soviets yesterday, the High Command announced today.

South of Lake Ilmen, in the northern sector of the Soviet front, desperate Soviet attempts to relieve a strong Soviet force surrounded by German troops were broken up and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy, the communique said.

1,068 Tanks Destroyed

Since July 30, in a period of less than three weeks, German forces and the Luftwaffe have destroyed a total of 1,068 Soviet tanks, the German News Agency learned from military circles today, reports Domei.

Enemy Tanks Repulsed

Domei

ROME, August 18.—Desperate enemy tank attacks against Italian positions on the Egyptian front yesterday were successfully repulsed and heavy losses inflicted on the attackers, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, Italian anti-aircraft defenses at Marsa Matruh shot down two out of three enemy bombers which attempted a futile night attack against the city, the announcement stated.

Two Curtiss-type planes were shot down by German fighters during the course of an air engagement over the Egyptian front, while an additional enemy machine was brought down by anti-aircraft fire, it was said.

Yesterday, combined Axis air formations carried out a severe raid against Malta, the British fortress in the central Mediterranean, it was said.

English Objectives Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—In a daring low-level attack against objectives along the English southern coast, a strong formation of German bombers yesterday rained high explosives and incendiaries on a coastal town, causing considerable damage to important buildings, the German News Agency learned today from military quarters here.

At 3 p.m., the same day, another unit of German aircraft attacked the southwestern coastal area of England causing considerable damage to military objectives, the agency learned.

Last night, it was reported that locomotive works in the southern part of England suffered heavily from a German air raid.

U.S. TO CONTROL LABOR

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Manpower Committee in the United States, stated today that within this week he will submit a new labor bill to Congress asking for grant of extraordinary powers to the Government in controlling distribution of labor, according to a Transocean telegram intercepted here.

Under the proposed law, the report said that the Government will be granted the right to supply labor to munitions factories, to assist districts which are lacking in labor, to establish more employment agencies, and to forbid the shifting of workers from one factory to another.

OKAKURA FORETOLD FUTURE OF NIPPON

Emancipation of Oppressed Races in Asia Was Divination of Art Critic

Tenshin Okakura, famed art critic in the Meiji era, was not merely a connoisseur in fine arts but a sharp observer of international affairs, gifted with a rare faculty to correctly foretell the future of his mother country, Japan, and her Asiatic brothers inclusive of China and India.

"The late Mr. Okakura," asserts Rikuro Kiyomi, noted commentator, in the August number of the magazine "Koron" (Public Opinion), "was able to point out, as early as 1902, the plight of India under British rule, although he was not given due credit because he was too advanced in his enlightenment to be understood by his contemporaries."

The substance of Mr. Kiyomi's article under the title of "Okakura, Advocator of Greater Asianism," is given below:

Okakura, the author of "The Awakening of Japan," "The Ideals of the East" and several other works all proved to be eye-openers on things Japanese for Europeans and Americans, wrote one remarkable book which most outspokenly reveals his real ambitions and wishes for the Asiatic peoples but which did not see light until the preceding year of the start of the War of Greater East Asia. It had been kept in manuscript form 40 years by the Okakura household.

The long-hidden book, entitled "The Awakening of the East," in certain parts says: "Asiatic brothers and sisters! We have been wandering too long in a world of ideals. We must once again awaken to the realities of the world, for we have been drifting too long on the river of apathy. We have too long remained isolated from one another, resting on a pure, untainted self-sufficiency. This is the time when we should be welded into one in an ocean of stress and strife." (Translator's note—The original, said to be written in English, is not available)

Welcomed Adverse Elements

"We, Asiatic peoples, have so far accepted," the book says in another part, "the most bellicose elements sneaking in under the name of commerce, welcomed the invading imperialists, and knelt down most reverently before the relentless in the name of Christianity. The so-called international law shines 'bright on parchment, but the shadow of injustice falls deep on the 'colored' skin."

The writing of this book was started during Okakura's travels in India in 1902. India, at that time, was already full of dissatisfaction and animosity against the British rule. Okakura, by observing the rebellious movements among the Indians, clearly understood what was going on under the superficially declined and decayed life of the native Indians. The book was apparently intended for the intelligent Indians, and, through them, for other oppressed peoples in Asia. The keynote of the book is the relentless disclosure of the hypocrisy, avarice and cruelty with which some of the European races had exploited the Asiatics.

The author, by way of showing how this pitiful state of Asia might be saved, points out that only the upholding of the most systematized patriotism and a carefully arranged preparedness against war will set the affected peoples free. Then he goes on to remark: "All Asiatic nations should find their motive of awakening among themselves, respectively. A pan-Asiatic alliance, if it can be realized, will be a great force. However, the first step for each people should be a full consciousness of their own power, on which the alliance will be based. Each of the peoples must place the least possible reliance on assistance to come from other parts of the world, for dependence on outsiders will prove a fatal weak point in the solidarity of the Asiatics."

Okakura's other observations on his Indian travels are also manifest in "The Ideals of the East." The book is rather scholastic in its attempt to explain that the Asiatic cultures might be found in their collective form in Japan, the basic elements of which are the cultures of China and Japan. This book and the afore-mentioned long-hidden tome, however, are identical in that both strongly appeal to the Asiatic readers to look sharp at the realities around them. The most fundamental idea running through the two works is "Asia is one."

It may be said that Okakura was first moved with this idea regarding Asia very early in his career, even as early as the days when he emerged fresh from the Tokyo University (now the Imperial University of Tokyo), and as an official of the Education Ministry he accompanied his teacher, the late American Professor Fenollosa, and his superior official, the late Baron Takakazu Kuki, on their tour of inspection of the invaluable old-day objects of art at Nara. In fact, it would be safe to believe that he conceived his idea during his first visit to China in 1893.

Traveled Extensively

In all his life of 52 years, Okakura visited foreign countries a number of times. China alone he visited on three or four occasions. It was during his first visit to China that a rarely extensive tour of inspection was realized, enabling him to gather enough data to establish his views on the history of Eastern art and culture. The same visit, if we may be allowed to judge, was a very significant one, only to match his Indian travel 10 years later in 1902, for the formation of his own ideals of the East.

Okakura, accompanied by a few other men, sailed to China at a time when that vast old country had only a short railway line between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan. The Okakura party was soon found leaving Peking under the scorching heat of August, with hundreds of miles before them to be followed on horseback, in palanquins, in small boats, and even on foot. China at that time had no currency system worth the name, so the party had to carry bars of silver for making purchases. As there were no Chinese inns which accommodated guests with bedding, night clothing had to be taken by the party to any out-of-the-way place on their itinerary. Then again, the general Chinese attitude toward foreign travellers, especially in the interior of China, was far from sincere. The party, to conceal their Japanese nationality, had to be clothed in the Chinese way to present them as Chinese as much as possible.

Under such circumstances, the Okakura party first proceeded to Kaifeng, the capital of the old State of Tsung, which was reached by the route running roughly along the present-day Peking-Hankow Railway. The Loyang, with historic relics at Lungmenshan in the neighborhood, was visited. Eventually, Tungkwan and Changan were reached giving the party a good opportunity to inspect closely the traces of the old civilization retained in the relics.

After Changan, one of the best known ancient Chinese capitals, the inspection party, following a precipitous road, arrived at Chengte, the capital city of Szechuan Province. Then, by way of the Yangtze River, Nanking was reached, and later, Shanghai. From this port, the party sailed for home. The whole course, even today with all possible transportation facilities, will rarely be followed at a pace set by the Okakura party.

The group, through this inspection tour, contributed much in storing in the great art critic's mind enough data to found his point of view on Chinese culture and Japanese art, which may be epitomized as follows:

(1) China has no characteritic feature common throughout the country. If anything peculiar to China is to be sought, China should be considered in two parts: the region around the Huang River, and the basin of the Yangtze River.

(2) China is closely related with Europe. In the phase of everyday life, the country is more European than Japanese.

(3) Japanese art, truly speaking, can be traced to China. It should be noted, however, that Japan's art has a peculiar quality found nowhere else, which makes it different in its nature from the Chinese one, from which it was derived.

Of these conclusions, those of (1) and (3) were later explained in detail in "The Ideals of the East" with such enthusiasm that thousands of words were employed for the elucidation of these points. The author says somewhere in the work to the effect that the Japanese have a peculiar faculty in digesting newly introduced culture without losing their older ones, especially the gems of the latter, which enables one to claim that Japan is the museum of all Oriental cultures. These conclusions were better confirmed by the author later during his travels in India.

Was Watched in India

While Okakura was staying in India about 40 years ago, it is said, he often visited the young revolutionary Indians' meetings and made known his favorite motto: "Asia is one." The act caused him to be closely watched by the police of the British Government in India wherever he went in that country. Although we do not know how much one can rely on this report, some truth surely exists because of the fact that, a little later, when two Japanese master painters, Taikan Yokoyama and Shunso Hishida, were sent to India by the Japanese Government to study Indian fire arts through Okakura's recommendation, they were greatly troubled by the Indian Government's interference.

Another noteworthy fact regarding Okakura's visit to India is that after his return, he started heatedly to busy himself with the plan of convening in Japan a large-scale religious congress with the presence of some great Buddhist priests of India. The plan, however, gradually proved to be too early to undertake in this country. Despite Okakura's vigorous efforts to have Japanese leaders share his view on the importance of the intended convention, they generally turned deaf ears to him. For this reason, the plan was eventually abandoned.

Looking back now over this failure, it is to be noted that the plan was in no way reckless as many of his contemporaries apparently regarded it. The failure, in short, was due to the fact that Okakura's inspired views were too far advanced for the average Japanese at that time, for they utterly failed to understand him properly. It was also partly attributable to the poet in him, which barred him from estimating the prevalent level of intelligence among the populace.

At any rate, it was this failure which virtually threw him into the depths of disappointment and even of desperation. Okakura was then relieved of his duties as president of the Tokyo Fine Arts School, to enable him to engage more vigorously in the operation of his own institute, Japan Fine Arts Academy, out of which he intended to produce as many master painters as possible. The maintenance of this institute, however, soon proved to be very difficult due to lack of funds. These and other things deepened the gifted art critic's gloom.

Finally he decided to abandon all his wishes to be realized in Japan, and left for the United States accompanied only by three of his patronized artists, Taikan Yokoyama, Shunso Hishida and Shisui Rokkaku. The party arrived at Boston around the time when historic hostilities between Japan and Tsarist Russia broke out. Okakura was soon appointed Director of the Oriental Section of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which was offered him quite accidentally.

Okakura was very fortunate in having stayed in the United States while the Russo-Japanese War was being fought. Many of his works first saw light in America, which, without that historic war, would not have been so expressive of what the author had been thinking about, that is, his own country as the leading light of Asia. "The Awakening of Japan," above all, may be regarded as a bold declaration of the author's dissatisfaction regarding the prevailing realities in Japan and Asia. The book is also, in a sense, the writer's protest against the realities around him inclusive of those found in America.

The United States at that time was quite different from what she is today. The country had a President of the same name as the one they have at present, only with the difference in their Christian names, the one "Theodore" and the other "Franklin." The whole country then inclusive of the President was far more pro-Japanese than pro-Russian.

Erased Misinterpretation

Under such circumstances, Okakura's books, although not written for any propaganda purposes as may be clearly judged from his personal position in Japan, contributed much in eradicating some old mis-interpretation of Japan in America and elsewhere.

In one of his books, Okakura remarked: "We have often been criticized of our suspected bellicosity and territorial ambitions. The allegation may be very natural with the critics whose countries were resting on the laurels garnered by their traditional conquests and colonization. It was impossible for them to imagine the 'Japan unstained with a sense of aggrandizement.'

. . . Nothing is so evident as the fact that Japan has taken up arms only because protection was needed for the safe living of her nationals."

These words of Tenshin Okakura are most suitable to be thrown just as they are at the enemy country in this War of Greater East Asia. Okakura's words, 30 to 40 years old, appeal to us with a propelling force. It is no surprise that many of his contemporaries misunderstood him because of his magical gift of vision.

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 19

ASAHI—Outcome of Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Conference
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Moscow Conference
NICHI NICHI—This Year's Bumper Crop

Outcome of Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Conference

ASAHI—At a time when the Soviets were facing a crisis on the eastern front a conference among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union was secretly held in Moscow. It should be noted that Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself, despite his age, went all the way to Russia to participate in the conversations.

In June, Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov visited Britain and the United States and concluded an alliance with the former and an understanding with the latter. Propaganda was disseminated that the entente among the three Powers had thus been strengthened and a "complete agreement" reached as to the various means by which Germany might be defeated.

Early this month the British Prime Minister himself went to Moscow and between August 12 and 15 the aforementioned conference was held. The point is that the intervals between these events have been extremely short and within these short intervals there have been profound changes in the war situation. This betrays the rough and careless nature of the Anglo-American observation of the general situation and the rough and careless method of their calculation.

At about the time propaganda was spread that the entente among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union had been strengthened, the major summer offensive of the Germans was on the verge of being launched. It is quite clear that Britain and the United States rated the fighting strength of the Soviets quite highly and intended to use it for its own purposes. Once, however, the well-prepared offensive was delivered, the Soviet lines of defense on which the British and Americans probably depended for their own defense crumbled one by one, the Germans penetrating deep into the heart of the industrial centers of Russia. The central part of the U.S.S.R. has been cut in two, northern and southern sections. The Germans are steadily securing control of the Caucasus, source of Soviet fighting power.

Thus all attempts on the part of Britain to use the sacrifice of the Soviet Union for its own defense have been frustrated. The Soviets, in turn, made urgent demands on the British to form a second line of defense, compelling them to formulate a line of policy to meet the new crisis. This, it is to be surmised, was the motive for the resumption of the Moscow conference.

The British may propose as many tardy conferences as they please, but it is to be asked how much effect such conferences will exercise in helping the Soviet Union, now face to face with the gravest crisis in its history, no matter how much empty incitement should be voiced by the British and how many words of comfort they should utter. As observed by some neutral Powers in regard to the Moscow conference, if the chief purpose of the conference was to explain through the mouth of Churchill himself how impossible it is at present to form a second line of defense as demanded by the Soviet Union, then the conference can only be considered to be a senseless affair by which Britain exposed before the world her powerlessness, incapacity and lack of faith. Defeated Britain may thus be said to have betrayed her miserable shape, a once-powerful nation steadily falling toward its final collapse.

At the Moscow conference there were said to be present, besides Churchill, British Chief of General Staff General Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Foreign Undersecretary Sir Alexander Cadogan and General Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, who conversed with representatives of the Soviet Government. It is worth noting that William Auerell Harriman, a special envoy sent by President Roosevelt, also attended.

According to the communique issued by the British on the morning of August 17, the conference arrived at an agreement on the "policy for prosecuting the war against Germany and its European allies." The fact that the agreement in question limited the policy to Germany and its European allies seems to indicate a certain consideration for the feeling of the Asiatic Powers on the part of the Soviet Union and in this sense adds interest to the reported agreement.

In view of the severity of the blow received by the Soviets in the Caucasian campaign and the lack of strength on the part of the British to give aid to the Soviets, it would not be difficult to gauge the extent of aid which the United States can manage to give its European allies.

Moscow Conference

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Both the British and Soviet Governments have announced that the representatives of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union met at Moscow and conferred for four days beginning August 12. In view of the present war situation and the caliber of the men that attended the conference, there can be no doubt that the principal subject discussed was a general war plan against the Axis Powers with special reference to the rallying of the Soviet forces to meet the grave crisis confronting the Soviet Union.

When the European War, which started as a war between Germany and Britain together with France, developed into a war between Germany and the Soviet Union, the British Government and people were overjoyed that Heaven had sent succour at last. Developments thereafter, however, betrayed their hopes and anticipations, the British position not having been improved in the least by the new turn in the war. The splendid success of the Germans on the eastern front, moreover, has not only brought a crisis to the Soviets but has made the position of Britain precarious.

The new developments in the European War are certain to bring on the collapse of Britain. Consequently, the British and Americans are faced with the necessity of forming a second line of defense by way of restraining the Germans in their further offensive against the Soviets. In contrast to the iron defense of the Germans in Europe, however, the aid-Soviet route has been almost entirely cut.

It is doubtful, therefore, whether a second line of defense can be formed, the more so as Britain and the United States themselves are in danger from the spread of the War of Greater East Asia.

The two countries are said to have promised Foreign Commissar Molotov when the latter came that a second line of defense would be formed within this year. Seeing that they are still loitering at Moscow discussing who should bell the cat, the much-vaunted second line of defense appears as far from realization as ever.

This Year's Bumper Crop

NICHI NICHI.—The rich crop in Japan Proper this year had been generally expected but Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino's report to the Cabinet gives official confirmation. It is expected that a harvest comparable to the record harvest of 1933 when the yield of rice exceeded 70,000,000 koku would be seen this fall. As, however, there is September, a bad month, to tide over, we must be on the watch. At any rate, we are thankful that in the midst of a big war when we haven't any superabundance of fertilizers and men there should be such a good crop.

A bumper crop will stabilize our food supply. It will enable the shipping bottoms used for bringing rice from the Southern Regions to be turned to other accounts. This is a gratifying situation but, better still, a bumper crop creates a cheery atmosphere all round. The Imperial Forces have gained victories unparalleled in history and in achieving them they have frequently been aided by Providence. This year's good harvest may also be regarded as another sign of Providence. Such a feeling must infinitely bolster the morale and increase the fighting spirit of the people.

When one is in high spirits he can overcome almost any obstacle. The morale strengthened by a good harvest will go a long way, we are certain, toward overcoming whatever encountered in the future.

'TONARIGUMI' IN BALI HAS YEARS HISTORY

Neighborhood Association Incorporated in Province Headed by Chief or Judge

Bali Island, isle of beautiful women, had instituted the neighborhood association as an integral unit of native life more than several hundred years before similar associations were established in Japan, the Miyako reported from Bali Island on Tuesday morning, quotes Domei.

In Bali, the report indicated, each neighborhood association, known as "panjar," is incorporated within a province and is headed by the chief of a village or sometimes by a judge.

When marriage ceremonies are to be held, all the members of a neighborhood association cooperate in making the wedding a successful affair, as is done in villages in Japan. But strangely enough, in Bali the men cook and the womenfolk become merely kitchen help in such affairs.

The interesting feature of a Bali marriage is that the cost is defrayed by the neighborhood association instead of by the families concerned.

As crop-time comes, members of a neighborhood association help out one another so that farming is operated smoothly and efficiently.

Bali folk often perform dances at the request of visitors to their island, but they save the money thus earned collectively to defray the expenses for marriages, which take place in their neighborhood associations.

News in New Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

west of the Wilhelmina mountain ranges, the daily routine of the militia men commences. The Indonesian colonists go out to the ground in front of the camp and take exercise. After breakfast they engage in hard labor till sunset.

Remarkable is the fact, asserts the Nichi Nichi correspondent, that the members of the colonial party are very willingly engaged in their work. The Dutch colonel, who is the superintendent of the Indonesian soldiers, is said to have declared that he had never experienced such an enjoyable life as he is experiencing now.

Rewarded by Imamura

Domei

BATAVIA, August 17.—A 63-year-old Indonesian who declined to destroy a 25-ton crane at the port of Semarang was given a monetary gift today by Lieutenant General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in East Indies.

When Japanese Forces commenced landing operations on March 1 at Java, the Netherlands East Indies forces, in consternation, destroyed harbor facilities of the island.

At Semarang, there was a 25-ton crane in charge of a 63-year-old Indonesian. Despite instructions to destroy the crane, he refused to do so. As a result, the Japanese Forces were able to make use of the crane when they made a triumphal entry into the city.

On March 1, the aged Indonesian was manipulating the crane when he was told that the Japanese Forces had landed on the island. He greatly rejoiced at the news.

Around the crane were a number of gasoline drums stacked up for use in destroying the machine but he determined to save the crane at all cost.

About 11 o'clock in the morning, a policeman made his appearance and at the point of a pistol, ordered the old Indonesian to destroy the crane. The crane operator nodded, holding up his hands.

As soon as the policeman disappeared from the scene, the old man threw the gasoline drums into the sea and concealed all the tools in his room. Then he locked up the room and hid himself in a cauldron. For three days he remained there awaiting the arrival of the Japanese Forces. He could not sleep even a wink because of the blasting of harbor facilities.

As the crane remained undamaged, Dutch soldiers called the old man by name and tried to hunt him up. Soon after, however, they had to make a hasty retreat because of the rapid advance of the Japanese Forces.

At the harbor of Semarang, completely rehabilitated by the Japanese Forces, the brave aged Indonesian now continues to manipulate his favorite machine day after day. Having handled the crane for 12 years, he wants to work for the Japanese for the remainder of his life.

Deputy-Mayors' Duties Set

The duties of Seiichi Omura and Yoshinari Kawai, Tokyo's new Deputy-Mayors, were formally decided Tuesday, reports Domei. Mr. Omura will take charge of the Secretariat Section, the General Affairs Bureau, the Citizens' Bureau, the Mobilization Bureau, the Air Defense Bureau, and the Education Bureau. Mr. Kawai will take charge of the Financial Bureau, the Population Bureau, the Citizens' Life Bureau, the Economic Bureau, the Public Works Bureau, the Harbor Bureau, the Water Bureau and the Electric Bureau.

Ortiz Is Bantam Champ

SHANGHAI.—Manuel Ortiz of California won the world's bantamweight title from champion Lou Salica of New York on points, it was reported from Hollywood. Ortiz has lost only one fight during the past two years.

Dutch Bank Pays Depositors

SHANGHAI—The Nederlandische Indische Handelsbank, whose assets are being liquidated under the supervision of Japanese authorities, recently started the fourth outpayment of deposit accounts.

Chinese in Burma Abandon Misguided Belief As They Learn Allies' Meaning of 'Humanity'

Domei

RANGOON, August 18.—"I was bitterly disappointed and disgusted when I learned too late that American and British "humanity" and "liberty" merely meant the placing of native troops in the front line and their own in the rear. When it comes to desertion, the Americans and British are the first to make their escape," declared Chen Pachen, Chinese member of the Rangoon Municipal assembly.

Chen Pa-chen, who has resided in Burma for over 30 years, said that before the war there were only about 100,000 Chinese in Burma, but they increased to about 300,000 after the opening of the Burma Route through which they filtered into Burma.

"The Chinese in Burma now deplore what they did in the past," Chen Pa-chen continued. "They were blindly misled by Chiang Kai-shek's propaganda that Japan would take everything away from the Chinese. But the Japanese troops who entered Rangoon have in fact made it possible for us Chinese to resume our former business."

He declared, "The Japanese troops have never touched any private interests, which conclusively proves that they are not what Chungking's false propaganda would have had us believe."

In conclusion he promised to cooperate with Japan and President Wang Ching-wei along the principles advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and do his bit toward the creation of a Greater East Asia.

Stalin Dissatisfied Over Allied Parley

(Continued From Page 1)

tinent would be difficult, and thus the present Moscow conference was proposed for discussing various strategies concerning new offensive operations in the Mediterranean.

The above observation is influenced by the statement made by the American Ambassador to Moscow, Admiral William H. Standley, at Kuibishev to newspapermen on August 11.

"The inability of the United States and Britain to open a new front in Western Europe has brought great disappointment and dissatisfaction to the Soviet public," the Ambassador stated. "But Premier Josef Stalin and other Soviet officials are not entertaining such pessimism as they realize that the opening of a new second front must depend upon the favorable development of the war situation, and thus the matter had to be left to the judgment of staff officers.

"The joint declaration made in [illegible] by the United States, the Soviet Union and the British Empire, as a result of the visit of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov to England and America, did not promise the formation of a second front, but only manifested their agreement on the necessity of opening a second front."

It can also be inferred that at the present conference at Moscow various British and American policies were discussed for meeting the worst possibility of the important transportation route to West Asia and Central Asia being interrupted because of the constant defeats of the Soviet forces in the Caucasus.

Tangible Results Unlikely

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—The Anglo-American-Soviet war conference at Moscow, though attracting the attention of the world, did not formulate anything effective to turn the tide favorable to these countries, it is judged from various reports received here.

The first reason for the present conference, as indicated by available news, was the reverses suffered by General Timoshenko's Army at the hands of the Reich troops on the Eastern Front. Among the others the following are regarded as some of the most important:

(1) Conspicuous activities of the Japanese, German and Italian Navies have now completely shattered the Anglo-American command of the sea. With about 20,000,000 tons of their shipping sent to the bottom, Britain and the United States are in danger of losing their very existence, aside from the question of forming a second front in accordance with the Soviet request.

(2) The United States, so far regarded as the arsenal for all the anti-Axis countries, is now showing very poor results in the production of strategic materials, as has been clearly stated by Donald Nelson, Director of the Wartime Production Bureau. Under the circumstances, sufficient supply of shipping cannot be mustered to aid the Soviets in a material way.

(3) Lastly, but by no means least in its significance, is the fact that Japan's War of Greater East Asia has cornered the Anglo-Saxons in such a position that they cannot hope for any offensive in the Pacific.

It will be no mistake to believe that the Moscow conference studied these questions. The conference most probably discussed the possibilities of realizing the plan for increasing Anglo-American aid to Soviet Russia and also that of a second-front formation.

One thing to be noted in this connection is the alleged report that Winston Churchill, on his way back from Moscow may visit Cairo. This visit is interpreted among some informed quarters here as a gesture for the establishment of a second front in western Asia with the British garrisons reinforced.

One influential newspaper at Stockholm, deriding Churchill's Moscow visit, recently said: "Every time he has had important talks with leaders of friendly countries, there has followed a remarkable war reverse on the Anti-Axis lines. The present move will most likely be followed by the complete annihilation of Timoshenko's Army."

TO OBSERVE SOLAR ECLIPSE

The Science Department of Kyoto Imperial University has decided to dispatch an observation party of 12 members to Hokkaido to observe the solar eclipse on February 5, next year, reports Domei.

The observations will be conducted at Nemuro and Harutori, east of Kushiro. Preparation for the construction of observation posts will be started toward the end of October.

Shanghai Discards Anti-Nippon Trend

(Continued From Page 1)

situation is the fact that terroristic incidents have ceased to take place in this city. This must be partly due to the well organized vigilance corps. With prices completely controlled, Shanghai should become the best city in China.

Economy in Vogue

Both Chinese and Japanese citizens have come to economize in the consumption of various materials, the former in view of the fact that the commodity prices in the city have more than doubled owing to the recent slump of the Fapi and increased activities of speculators, while the latter on account of their duty as the nationals of a country executing a war unparalleled in scale. The buying-up of luxuries in the department stores on the Chinese Street by upper class women has dwindled considerably.

The open hours for restaurants, cafes, dance-halls and other amusement facilities have been limited to 11.00 p.m. This coupled with the fact that all the Japanese residents are reforming their mode of living has caused Shanghai to become a sober, quiet city.

The citizens' lives have taken in a deeper wartime aspect. They have set up town-associations, regulating thereby the supply of daily necessities, while on the other hand, the Japanese citizens have taken over a section of industrial production—one man from each of the Japanese families is voluntarily participating in the growing of castor beans. It is expected that a high quality lubricating oil will become obtainable here shortly, thanks to the labor contributed by our residents. Shanghai used to be numbered among the consuming cities, but it is now transforming itself into a producing city.

Terrorism Sweeps All Over Calcutta As Clashes Spread

(Continued From Page 1)

national consciousness aroused by the 1905 movement for independence.

Underlying the Indian struggle against Britain are the principles of "Dharma Yuddha" (holy war) and "Anasakuta Karma" (Passive effort) upon which Bharata or the Indian Empire was founded in 13th century B.C. by Sri Krisna, Professor Kimura continued.

The anti-British movement is nothing but the crystalization of the principles of "Dharma Yuddha" and "Anasakuta Karma," he said, adding that the young students of India today are well inspired with these principles thanks to many great teachers since the time of the first national awakening.

Although Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders have been arrested by Britain, these principles will never die he said.

In conclusion, Professor Kimura believed that the young students, the driving force of India, will keep up the fight under the leadership of their respective teachers until India attains its goal.

Yuzawa Meets Premier Tojo

Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, visited Premier General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 3:20 p.m. Tuesday, for a 40-minute conference on matters under the Home Minister's jurisdiction, reports Domei. The details of the conversations have not been disclosed.

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire; Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

JAPANESE TO RECEIVE PURE COTTON FABRICS

Nippon Army in China Making Present Produced in Shansi Province

Thousands of rolls of pure cotton fabric produced in Shansi Province, of North China, will shortly be presented to the Japanese people by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, the Asahi reported on Tuesday from Taiyuan, states Domei.

The announcement, the Asahi said, follows close on the heels of recent gifts of oil, sugar and other products of the Southern Regions presented by the Japanese fighting forces on the Southern Front to the Japanese people behind the guns.

The cotton clothes, a "warm" gift from the Japanese officers and men on the China Front, are the fruit of controlled economy and rationalized management exercised by the Japanese administration in Shansi Province. They will be sent to Japan Proper in time for winter through the Shansi Industrial Company.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT ORGAN STARTS ESSAY CONTEST

Winner to Get ¥1,000 on Thesis Relating to Sphere Construction

Creating a "culture prize," the Asia Development League of Japan has launched a prize contest for essays on the establishment of Greater Asia, Domei states.

Essays should be sent in by October 31, 1942, to the editorial department of the League, No. 3, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Kojimachi-ku.

In the January and the February issue of the "Koa," organ of the League, essays accepted will be published and a medal and ¥1,000 will be offered for the best essay.

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Publisher and Printer ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,583 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1942 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 15 Sen

SEEKS WIDESPREAD USE OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE IN SOUTHERN REGIONS

Government to Create Council in Ministry Of Education

WILL MAP OUT PLAN

Move Seen as Definite Advance in Establishing Unified East Asia

The Government on Tuesday decided on the creation of a council in the Educational Ministry to map out a plan to spread the knowledge of the Japanese language in the Southern Regions.

The move was a distinct step forward toward the realization of the widespread use of Japanese by those inhabitants of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere who have heretofore used the languages of the countries under whose sway it was their misfortune to have lived before Japan waged war to create an Asia for the Asiatics.

Moreover, it was a definite advance toward the establishment of a unified, firmly knit Greater East Asia, with common ideals, hopes and aspirations.

The action of the government marked the solution of an important aspect of the question of reconstructing the entire southern area under Japanese control, namely, the language question, and was in accordance with the proposals made to the Cabinet by the Greater East Asia Construction Council after a careful discussion of the cultural and educational policy to be followed by the country in the occupied southern regions.

The Council on the Popularization of the Japanese Language, the new organization is tentatively named, will begin its functions in October.

The immediate task before the council is to decide on the question of text books of the Japanese language for use in schools within the occupied southern regions.

Simultaneously with the organization of the council a training station for Japanese language teachers to work in the southern countries under Japanese control will be opened in Tokyo.

The authorities of the Education Ministry who will supervise the training station hope to see that the first group of teachers leave for the southern area within this year. The training course will be three months long.

To Open Training Hall

The Greater East Asia Japan-Resident Students' Association will soon complete the construction of a training hall for the benefit of East Asiatic students now studying in Japan.

The association was only recently established with headquarters at Sannencho Kokan Hall, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, as the only organization designed to offer educational facilities to East Asiatic students in Japan.

Included among some 50 persons who have offered assistance and cooperation in the work of the association, are such influential figures as Shichiro Ishibashi, President of the Nippon Tire Co., Kenji Matsumoto, Chairman of the Coal Control Board, Aichiro Fujiyama, Chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Eiichi Kaijima, President of the Kaijima Coal Mining Co. Lieutenant-General Ryosuke Yoshizumi has been appointed manager of the Association's Osaka branch.

These benefactors are called "shishi" (patriots) and their homes "shishi no iye" (the houses of patriots) by the association. From five to 10 foreign students will be assigned to each of these homes, where they will be treated as family members, and afforded the opportunity to learn and experience the fine traditions and customs of Japan, thus enabling them to deepen their respect for and understanding of Japan.

In addition, it is planned to construct numerous pure Japanese residential style dormitories as substitutes for the hitherto existing individualistic dormitories.

Under the auspices of the women's division of the association, the first students' meeting and garden party will be held in the early part of September at Korakuen, Koishikawa, attended by some 200 students from the various countries of Greater East Asia.

Mrs. Tojo, the Premier's wife, Mrs. Matsudaira and other prominent women and girls will also attend this party to extend guidance to the students.

Ino Tells Cabinet Rice Crop May Be Biggest in 9 Years

All Indications Point to Bumper Harvest, With Vast Increases in Other Agricultural Products as Well as Charcoal Also Likely

All present indications point to the biggest rice crop this autumn in nine years, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Hiroya Ino informed the Cabinet Council on Tuesday. The present condition of the rice crop is exceedingly favorable and according to present estimates the harvest will exceed 70 million koku, Mr. Ino stated.

A gist of his report to the Cabinet follows:

I have recently made a tour of inspection in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and other districts in Tohoku. Favored with a proper amount of rain, the cultivation of agricultural products has been very good. In the case of rice, in particular, the rainfall coincided with the budding forth of rice plants, which are growing satisfactorily. This year's crop may be comparable with the bumper crop of 1933, according to old-timers in these districts.

The growth of other agricultural products, too, has been favorable. Insect ravage has been kept at a minimum, thanks to smooth distribution of petroleum and insecticides.

In the field of charcoal production the Government's fervor for increased production has been amply reflected on the charcoal burners who are now fully alive to the national importance of their business Premier Tojo's exhortation to them has been deeply appreciated.

Reports reaching the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry point to the fact that this year's rice crop, due to favorable weather conditions generally, has been very good, and if things go on as well as they have, the total yield in Japan proper may exceed 70 million Koku, a bumper crop comparable with that of 1933."

Manchoukuo Crop Aevrage

Domei

HSINKING, August 18.—Although some rice fields have suffered from drought and floods this year's rice crop in Manchoukuo is expected fully to reach the average crop, according to recent investigations made by the Manchoukuo Government and the South Manchurian Railway Company.

DEARTH OF RUBBER MENACING AMERICA

Is Biggest Headache of Foremost 'Have' Country, Says Japanese Evacuee

"The greatest worry of the foremost 'have' country in the world, the United States, is the scarcity of rubber," declared Kiyoshi Miyazaki, ex-manager of the New York Branch of Mitsui & Company, Limited, now on his way back to Japan on board the Asama Maru, according to an Asahi report from Shonan.

"The stock of rubber in the United States was estimated at no more than 600,000 tons at the start of the War of Greater East Asia which will be used up within a year and a half at the longest," stated Mr. Miyazaki, adding, "no restriction on its consumption will alleviate the gravity of the situation since the average yearly consumption of rubber in the United States reaches approximately 600,000 tons.

"How to get along on such a small stock for a much longer period is, therefore, the most urgent question confronting the United States," he stated.

"As counter-measures," he continued, "the Washington Government invested heavily in the cultivation of a certain wild rubber in Brazil, Peru, Nicaragua and Venezuela, while internally, experimental cultivation of a certain wild rubber is being vigorously encouraged in the States of California, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona."

"On the other hand, although a large scale program for artificial rubber production has been laid out calling for 800,000 tons of the product per year, it would be entirely impossible to alleviate the rubber scarcity in a few years," he observed.

"Frantic reclamation of used rubber is also being carried out," Mr. Miyazaki continued, "but it would be difficult to reclaim more than 700,000 tons this year, judging from the quantity of used rubber collected thus far."

"Since the present stock of rubber will be exclusively used for military purposes, the future fighting strength of the United States will show definite signs of decline," Mr. Miyazaki concluded.

BRAZILIAN VESSEL SUNK BY AXIS UNDERSEA CRAFT

Is 12th Vessel to Be Dispatched Since Brazil Severed Relations

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The Brazilian Government today announced that one of their transports was sunk off the Brazilian coast by an Axis submarine, according to a dispatch received here from Rio de Janeiro today.

It is the 12th Brazilian vessel sunk since Brazil broke off its diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, the dispatch adds.

PARLEY IN MOSCOW HELD ON REVERSES

So Believe Berlin Observers In Commenting on Talks By Churchill, Stalin

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—While no authentic reports are available concerning the three-Power conversations held in Moscow last week, it is believed here that they involved the serious situation arising on the Eastern Front as well as the expansion of war activities in the Caucasus area.

This situation has made it necessary for the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to discuss their joint policy.

With pressure brought against the Soviets in the Eastern Front, the establishment of a second front has become absolutely necessary.

However, so far as the United States and Britain are concerned, the establishment of a second front is impossible at the present moment.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was forced to meet the Soviet leaders and explain the circumstances and, at the same time, discuss questions regarding supply of weapons and other problems.

Because of the rapid advance of the German forces, it has become necessary for Churchill to personally study the situation in the Soviet Union and to check its fighting strength so that a final survey on the situation may be made.

Churchill, Stalin Confer

Domei

AMSTERDAM, August 17.—According to an official communique issued in London this afternoon, Prime Minister Winston Churchill met Premier Josef Stalin in a conference lasting from Wednesday to Saturday last week, a report received here this evening from the British capital stated.

Among those who attended the conference included Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, William Averell Harriman, United States Lease-Lend Administrator in London, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, General Sir Allan Brooke, Chief of the British General Staff, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, the report said.

Meanwhile, another dispatch from Amsterdam discloses that Churchill and U.S. Lease-Lend Administrator Harriman left Moscow Monday morning after concluding their conference with Premier Josef Stalin.

Both Churchill and Harriman refused to comment on the nature of their meeting with Premier Stalin, the report stated.

Crisis Decided Trip

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—Commenting on the meeting between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin in Moscow last week, Wilhelmstrasse quarters today declared that it seems that Churchill

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GERMANS MOVE TOWARD BLACK, CASPIAN SEAS

Increase Pressure on Coastal Fronts—Russian Forces Fall Back Again

GROZNY IS ENDANGERED

Reich Units Advancing Like a Tide Toward Novorossisk Naval Port

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The already heavy German pressure brought to bear upon the coastal fronts of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea has been increased since Sunday.

The Red forces in the Mineralnye Vody sector were unable to cope with the Germans, who are overwhelmingly superior, and fell back again to a new position, according to a summary of dispatches reaching here by Monday evening.

Another German force with a tank corps as its spearhead is advancing like a flood southeastward over hilly region, and the crisis of the Grozny oil-field is being aggravated. The German vanguard in this sector is within striking distance of Grozny, according to another dispatch.

On the other hand, the German forces which crossed the lower reaches of the Kuban River over to the south bank, are advancing like a tide toward the Novorossisk Naval Port. Several Soviet strongholds in this area have already been captured, and the exhausted Red troops are being annihilated in the mountain and forest regions.

The German maneuvers in this sector are placing the remaining Soviet ports of the Black Sea such as Novorossisk, Anapa and Tuapse in grave danger.

Stalingrad Threatened

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—After extensive and continuous use of tanks and dive-bombers against the Soviets, the German forces in Kretskaya sector succeeded on Monday in crossing the Don River at numerous points, putting Stalingrad in grave danger, according to dispatches received here today.

Furious hand-to-hand fighting is said to be continuing between the Wehrmacht, which obtained complete control of the northern and eastern banks of the Don, and the frustrated Red troops.

In one sector, the German forces are said to have advanced to a point 60 kilometers northeast of Stalingrad. Along with the unfolding of the battle on the Kretskaya front, the German pressure is increasing in the sector northeast of Kotelnikovski, where large-scale tank battles are fought night and day.

Forming a semicircle front, the Germans are advancing toward Stalingrad from north, west and south, despite stubborn resistance by the Red troops.

In reflecting the graveness of the situation, Soviet papers are urging the military authorities to defend the city till the last.

Fierce Battle Raging

Domei

MOSCOW, August 17.—The Soviet Information Bureau announced tonight that the Soviet forces are engaged in fierce fighting with the Germans in the southeastern sector of Kretskaya, Kotelnikovski, Mineralnye Vody and Krasnodar districts.

The Luftwaffe raided the Soviet naval base along the coast of the Black Sea, the announcement also stated.

10,000 PATRIOTS RISE IN MADRAS; ATTACK BRITISH

Angry Demonstrators Build Barricades and Hurl Bricks, Stones and Glass

POLICEMEN FIRE ON CROWD

Fight With Clubs and Guns, Killing 1 and Injuring 4 In Kumbakonam

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—A patriotic uprising of more than 10,000 Indian people took place in Kumbakonam, Madras State, today, according to a Reuters telegram received here from Madras today.

The infuriated Indians built barricades in the streets and threw stones, glass and bricks at British Government officials and policemen, wounding many of them, the dispatch said.

The policemen fought with clubs to disperse the angry Indians at the beginning, but being unable to stop them, the policemen opened fire, killing one and injuring four.

In Bangalore City, Mysore State, British policemen fired into a crowd of Indian demonstrators and killed one and wounded 21. Some casualties were caused among the British troops, while quite a number of deaths and wounded were also reported among the British police forces.

Back India's Fight

Domei

NANKING, August 18.—"It is noteworthy that all the newspapers in Chungking are now demanding that Britain should give freedom to India; it seems that Chungking is now beginning to realize, though rather belated, what the true nature of the British Asiatic policy is," said Mr. Masaomi Yoshitomi, Chief of the Information Bureau of the Japanese Embassy here in a press interview today.

On the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Opium War to be observed on August 29, it was very significant that the National Government of China should have recently pledged its full support to the Indian independence movement, he also added.

MONUMENT FOR AIR HERO PLANNED BY FRIENDS

In order to commemorate the gallant exploits and dare-devil fighting spirit of the late Commander Akira Miyata, there is a movement afoot among his friends and others to erect a monument in his memory, reports the Nichi Nichi.

At the outset of the second Shanghai Incident, it is recalled, a large formation of enemy fighting planes suddenly appeared over Shanghai to attack Japanese warships then lying in the port, whereupon the late Commander Miyata took off in a hydroplane and dashed into the midst of the enemy. All below, including enemy nationals, watched this unequal fight with bated breath. The Commander's hydroplane immediately plunged into one of the enemy planes, causing it to dive into the sea in flames, and putting all others to flight.

For his heroic acts, the late Commander was later named in a citation issued by Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, then Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Fleet in China Waters.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, August 19, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Diffusion of Japanese in South

MIYAKO—The way in which the diffusion of the Japanese language and education will be carried out in the Southern Regions has been decided. According to the wishes of both the Army and Navy, all plans will be made by the Ministry of Education. In building the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is natural that the Japanese language and education should be spread in the South. The importance of the role of the native inhabitants in the Southern Regions in realizing the hundred years' plan to build a Greater East Asia goes without saying. In inaugurating various educational reforms at home and in carrying out the language and education policy in the South, the responsibility of the Ministry of Education is indeed heavy.

The general rules for the simplification of administration have been accorded a favorable reception, and for this reason, a great deal is expected. It will be of great benefit to the people, when on October 1, the change is carried out, if plans are made for increasing the efficiency of the government workers, and if the various officials take a still more helpful and kindly attitude toward the people.

The carrying out of the simplification plan must result in a strengthening of the unity of officialdom and the people. In order for war economy to progress smoothly, the government and the people must be firmly united; the government must plan, and the people must carry out these plans, using their experience and originality. Although control organizations have been inaugurated and many new cooperative bodies established, there still exist many ways in which the people can increase their cooperation with the government.

Limiting Chinese Characters

CHUGAI—The Education Ministry, which is attacking the problem of simplifying on the Japanese language and unifying the teaching of

(Continued on Page 2)

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT GIVEN OF VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN IN KIANGSI AND CHEKIANG

With Defeats in Chekiang, Kiangsi, Chiang Seeks a 2nd Front in China

Sly Britain and U.S. Have Thus Far Merely Utilized Chungking—Time Magazine Offers Pungent Comment on Situation

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—In the present stage of the World War, there is a country which is on the tiptoe expecting the formation of a second front. It is the Chungking regime which has suffered a thoroughgoing blow in the latest Japanese campaigns in Chekiang and Kiangsi.

The Chungking regime, now resigned to the weakness of its own power at last, intends to resort to the usual policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul. But if the Chungking regime clearly grasps the procedure of the development of the World War, it must become conscious that it has continued to fight up to now with its purse placed in the hands of Britain and the United States.

In spite of this, the Chungking regime intends to utilize Britain and the United States. On the other hand, sly Britain and the United States have utilized the Chungking regime to their own account from the beginning. And now the Chungking regime is going to be ruined by sacrificing itself in the interest of Britain and the United States.

Pointing out the serious effect of the Japanese campaigns in Chekiang and Kiangsi which cut off the Burma Route, on the Chungking regime, the American weekly magazine, Time, dated July 13, gave the following interesting comment.

"There is no denying that well-educated people in China are now touched by Japan's victories in the War of Greater East Asia. And, while hearing the propaganda on the part of Britain and the United States concerning air corps and producing power, these educated Chinese have begun to wonder why Britain and the United States cannot display their real power. And it seems that even coolies have become apprehensive as to the outcome of the war.

"Indeed, China now stands face to face with an astoundingly serious situation. Any country will run short of the supply of munitions if she fights as long as five years. Now Chungking's army has no power enough to assume an offensive in local campaigns. Britain and the United States have been completely demoralized on account of the defeats they have suffered in East Asia. China has continued to put up with agonies for a long time. Under the present situation, this power of the Chinese to put up with agonies is not serviceable at all.

"On the other hand, Japan has established a vast foothold in East Asia. As to matters of China, Britain and the United States have a kind of self-confidence, but this is very dangerous. The Anglo-American camp is wrong in concluding that China will be able to continue fighting forever because China has continued to fight for five long years. China now finds herself in a position in which she must obtain more than what she has required of our side hitherto."

Roads and Fields Under Water Throughout Difficult Operations

SUPPLIES CUT OFF

Gallant Japanese Forces Battled Against Elements As Well as Enemies

By a certain Major
Who inspected the scene of the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations

The story of the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign is the story of a roaring drive made by the Japanese from Hangchow to Kwanghsin (Shangjao), a distance of more than 180 miles, in the short space of about one month. This is a distance greater than that between Shanghai and Nanking.

The most notable fact about the campaign is that the operations for the most part had to be conducted in a pouring rain.

The campaign swung under way on May 15. From the beginning of the campaign to the close of June there were only nine days which were anywhere near fair. The remaining days were invariably rainy. During June alone there were floods on three occasions.

Naturally the roads and air fields were under water throughout the campaign. It not infrequently happened that there was difficulty in saving planes from being washed away.

Without Fresh Supplies

What distinguishes the campaign from all others is that for a month and a half the troops were without fresh supplies, with the line of communication cut off by the floods.

Greater than could be imagined by the outside world were the privations and difficulties the officers and men engaged in the campaign had to undergo, whether they were on the firing lines or in the rear, in the rain and mud.

Fortunately for the various units of the force conducting the campaign they had an ample supply of ammunition when the operations got under way.

This is a fact that shows beyond the slightest doubt that the enemy was powerless before the Japanese troops whose advance was irresistible. We were confident that the ammunition we had with us would be sufficient for the time being.

As for rice we had enough to last for two months, as we had obtained a large quantity of rice at Kwangfeng, south of Yushan.

Food Coarse

Much of our rice was of a coarse sort. I looked at the food our men were eating and found that the rice was in an unhulled state, looking like rice boiled together with red beans.

An inquiry showed that the troops would spend their time polishing the unhulled rice while there was no fighting. However, the rice which they ate was more in an unhulled state than polished as they had yet to learn how to polish rice properly.

The subsidiary articles of diet of the troops were also coarse. And it must be remembered that the high ranking officers shared this plainest of foods with the men.

I could not help but respecting profoundly the officers and men who on the simplest and coarsest of diets kept up the operations.

Campaign Surprises Enemy

The campaign came as surprise to the enemy.

It would seem that the enemy had concluded that after advancing for a certain distance the Japanese would retrace their course to their original positions.

More precisely, the enemy apparently had thought that the Japanese would advance as far as Chinhua, and then turn back in conformity with their "piston" strategy.

General Ku Chu-tung, commander of the third battle zone, had toward the end of April given orders to his men for the complete destruction of the road from Hangchow to Kinhua. He had not ordered the destruction of the road beyond Kinhua.

The Japanese, who went into action on May 15, had reached

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE AIR UNITS RAID PORT MORESBY

Heavy Damage Inflicted on Military Establishments, Harbor Facilities

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Japanese warplanes again raided Port Moresby last night, inflicting heavy damage to military establishments and port facilities, according to information emanating from American sources.

The information added that the aerial attack conducted by the Japanese last night was especially severe.

OLD FAPI NOTES BANNED IN WUHAN AREAS BY CHINA

Deadline Fixed August 24 By Japanese Military Authorities

Domei

HANKOW, August 17.—Circulation of the old fapi will be totally suspended in the Wuhan areas from August 24, it was officially announced by the Japanese military authorities this afternoon.

Exchange of the old fapi with the new Central Reserve Bank notes will be made until August 23 at the official rate of two old fapi against one new fapi at the newly founded Hankow branch office of the Central Reserve Bank of China.

Voluntary cooperation on the part of the public is again urged by the authorities in order to enable the National Government to introduce complete unification of currency in China.

INDUSTRIAL BODY TO AID MEN SEEKING BRIDES

To help young industrial workers engaged in wartime production to find suitable brides, the Tokyo Industrial Patriotic Association opened on Monday a marriage consultation bureau at its office in Kudan, reports Domei.

The bureau, which is in charge of Tsunekichi Mizuno, assisted by Mrs. Tone Shiraki, will not only find suitable brides, but will arrange marriage ceremonies. Futhermore, they will look for houses for the new couples and undertake to settle various other household difficulties.

The Tokyo Industrial Patriotic Association is planning to send the first three couples on their honeymoon trips at the expense of the Association.

THAILAND RESTORES NORMAL LIFE SETUP

Domestic and Japan-Made Goods Displace Western Items —Bangkok Transformed

Living conditions throughout Thailand have been completely transformed under wartime stress, particularly at Bangkok which used to present a phantasmal scene—the golden pinnacle of the Watprakeo, the royal temple glistening in the morning-sun, priests in yellow robes carrying small bowls on a begging-march, boats laden with tropical fruits gliding down the canals, a Domei dispatch from Bangkok dated August 17 says.

Previous complaints of shortages of daily necessities caused by the present war and a tremendous rise in commodity prices completely disappeared before the lapse of one month since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, thanks to the efforts of Premier Marshal Pibul Songgram and the Government authorities under him and also to the consciousness of the nationals, the dispatch reveals.

The entire Thai nation has now abandoned its worship of Western goods; economic reconstruction is under way with rigid control enforced on consumption of special goods such as matches, soap, sugar and gasoline. At the same time, domestic and Japan-made products have completely displaced Western goods. The restaurants are using Japanese or Thai beer exclusively and in the cinema-halls, American films are no longer shown.

Recently, a life-reorganization campaign was launched, prohibiting all sorts of indecency—a woman going hatless is punished with a fine, a man wearing no hat, no necktie or in knickerbockers is not allowed into a government office, no matter whether he is a native or a foreigner. This may be considered too strict a control, but it is indispensable for the task of re-training the people who have long lived in indolence and free from care. Today although some women and coolies still bath in muddy water outside the city, one will usually find decently dressed young gentlemen and men in khaki uniforms walking in the streets, and most previous traces of the degenerated life led by the Chinese merchants supporting the Chiang Kai-shek regime have vanished, the dispatch discloses.

As for the life of the Japanese at Bangkok, the number of permanent residents which was over 1,000 before the outbreak of the war has been doubled; the offices of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Specie Bank and other large Japanese banks and companies are now actively operating in the business quarter.

HISTORIC CAMPAIGN IN CHINA RECOUNTED

(Continued From Page 1)

Kinhua by May 24, and their penetration of Hengchow followed quickly.

Two days before the fall of Kinhua, the enemy hurriedly ordered the destruction of the road to Hengchow (Hengyang). But it was too late. This is why the advance of the Japanese was relatively easy.

Hengchow fell into Japanese hands on June 14. The reduction of Kwanghsin, seat of the headquarters of the commander of the third battle zone, also came on approximately June 14.

Ku Chu-tung Blunders

In spite of these developments, General Ku persisted in his belief that the Japanese would follow the so-called "piston" strategy.

On June 18, General Ku, proceeding on the false assumption that the Japanese had begun retreating, ordered an offensive.

The men under him displayed no great desire to do as ordered by their commander. This was not surprising. They had just escaped destruction at the hands of the Japanese, and the unit commanders were finding difficulty in holding their men together. However, they made a show of a counter-attack, only to be beaten back with losses.

Ku Changes Tactics

When he saw that the Japanese would not withdraw from the territory they had captured, General Ku on July 20 withdrew his order for an offensive.

Then the enemy troops concentrated their attention on the strengthening of the positions south of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway in fear of a Japanese attack in this direction. By degrees the troops operating along the southern bank of the Yangtze River were brought to man the positions surrounding the Japanese.

At first the Japanese attempted to overtake and annihilate the enemy forces between Kinhua and Lanchi. This plan fell through because the enemy troops employed their usual tactics of retreating.

Kinhua Important

The reason why the Japanese attempted to deal a crushing blow to the enemy between Kinhua and Lanchi was the important position occupied by Kinhua.

The city is located in the eastern part of Chekiang Province and on the eastern coast of Fukien Province. It was from this point that supplies were secretly sent to Chungking by way of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

The thought uppermost in our minds when planning an engagement with the enemy between Kinhua and Lanchi was that the enemy would defend Kinhua to the last. This fact would, we thought, give the Japanese an opportunity of defeating the enemy at one blow.

However, instead of making any serious attempt to defend Kinhua, the enemy retreated to Hengchow.

Hengchow Also Vital

Hengchow was a very important point for General Chiang Kai-shek. There was a time when General Chiang thought seriously of attacking Japan with American planes from this base.

Naturally, therefore, he wanted to save Hengchow from the Japanese at any cost. He ordered the men defending this point to abandon it only on pain of death. The enemy troops whose task it was to bear the chief burden of defending Hengchow were of the 74th army, flower of General Chiang's forces.

General Chiang ordered these troops to uphold the tradition of Changsha.

Defense Lines Deep

The enemy had prepared the defenses of Chuchow since January of this year and the lines of defense were very deep. The defenses of Chuchow itself were built and defended by the Central 80th Army. Although plans for defense had been carefully laid, these defenses were easily pierced. Chiang Kai-shek no doubt was stunned. Thereafter there was nothing that seemed to have been done under his leadership.

Following the fall of Chuchow, a movement was started to cut off the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, over which supplies were reaching Chiang. The detachment which advanced eastward from the Nanchang sector and the detachment which swept on from Chuchow met at Huangfong. The enemy forces in this area were extremely weak compared to the enemy in the 6th or 9th war zones.

Especially the provincial troops, those not belonging to the Central army, were of inferior quality. For example, the temporarily organized 9th army, with which our forces first came into contact, had only one-third as many men as it should have had in its fully organized state. Two-thirds of the army were made up of "ghosts" whose pay went into the pockets of those in high positions. According to prisoners, those profiting from the "ghosts" were battalion commanders and those of higher rank, the higher the rank the greater were the profits.

An Outrageous Fellow

It is interesting to note that the commander of the temporarily organized 9th army, after his forces were routed by the Japanese, reported to his superiors that his army had been "reduced to less than one-third because of the stubborn resistance it put up against the Japanese," thus making it appear as though his "ghosts" had died in battle. He is indeed an outrageous fellow.

The equipment carried by the enemy in this area was also very poor. According to statements made by prisoners only about half of the men were issued rifles and only one-third the required number of machine-guns were provided. The lack of trench-mortars was especially bad—they had only one-fifth to one-tenth of what they were supposed to have—and their actual strength was far below that which appeared on paper. This shows that Chungking lacks the capacity to produce sufficient quantities of arms. Most of the machine-guns and trench-mortars are "Soviet made," secured several years ago. Since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war last year, arms no longer arrive from Russia. The supply-routes from America too have been cut off. And it is evident that the lack of weapons is increasing in seriousness.

In the Kinlan campaign during the early part of this year, about two divisions defending Chinhua and Lanku were annihilated, and in the Chuchow campaign two more divisions were destroyed and another was routed after suffering heavy losses. At that time the Chuchow area was inundated by the heavy rains, and the enemy had no way of escaping.

Most Taken Prisoners

As a result the greater part of the enemy were taken prisoners, and the rest were killed. According to one of our battalion-commanders who took part in the Chuchow campaign, heavy rains continued while our forces moved toward the enemy. One night the water came up to the second floor of a building where he was sleeping. When I think that were it not for the floods the Japanese Forces would have been able to carry out a more complete encircling movement and gained a greater victory I am overcome with regret.

Chiang Kai-shek's picked 74th army, which rushed from the 9th war zone, was also hampered greatly by the flood. When they did arrive, one division met our forces in the mud and water south of Chuchow and were put to rout after losing 400 to 500 men.

The next important point about the recent campaign is that the number of prisoners is very great compared to the number of dead left behind. This was caused, for one reason, because the unit which resisted to the last was caught in the flood and a greater part was forced to surrender, but a greater reason is that the morale of the Chungking army is sinking.

Pierced Enemy Lines

Another important point about the campaign is that our forces surprised the enemy by piercing far into the enemy lines, to where its war zone headquarters were situated, and succeeded in capturing a huge amount of war supplies at their lines of supply.

An interesting factor is that the enemy forced the evacuation of the local inhabitants and thus was totally blind to the movements made by our forces. When the local inhabitants are left as they are, ignorant as they are to military affairs reports of our movements somehow of other filter in to the enemy. This time it was a case of "suspicion creating a bugbear" and the enemy was in a state of great apprehension. The meaning of this is that when the Japanese Forces withrew from Changsha, after its second occupation carried out during the latter part of last year and January of this year, it was this 74th army which attempted a counter-attack merely for form's sake. To encourage this army by highly exaggerating its so called "meritorious action" these words were used. In this way, Chiang Kai-shek desired to hold Chuchow in any way, and he gathered a strong force to directly defend Chuchow, while in the mountain regions to the north and south he placed a great number of troops to take the offensive when chance allowed and to encircle and destroy our forces. But Chuchow fell immediately to the swift and resolute attack of our forces and the huge enemy forces, north and south of Chuchow, were rendered impotent and were forced to retreat. In spite of the strict orders of Chiang Kai-shek the defenses of Chuchow were thus wiped out with ease.

Wrong to Belittle Enemy

The foregoing story has, I think, given the impression that the enemy's fighting power has weakened. And to be sure, the enemy's essential fighting power has declined. But it would be wrong to belittle the enemy. The 74th Army, which is the most highly thought of the forces under Chiang's direct control and which no commander other than Chiang himself is allowed to mobilize, is still considerably strong. In the battle of Tachowchen, south of Chuchow, a group of sentinels was encircled by the Imperial Forces. Despite repeated suggestions from us to surrender, they, entrenched in a house, would not listen. At last, we attempted to burn them out. They fought to the last man.

Another instance of the fighting power of the 74th Army. When our troops marched through the mountainous region south of Chuchow, the 74th Army put up a strong resistance. No sooner had the Imperial Forces captured the height than the enemy made a night attack. Even when repulsed with heavy losses, they would still continue their counter-attack. They charged persistently on us with hand-grenades.

Again, the commander of one of the battalions belonging to the 86th Army that was charged with the defense of Chuchow came out calmly alone and took his own life with a revolver under the eyes of the Japanese troops.

In efficiency, the enemy is not to be compared with Japanese troops. The mixed troops especially, are not sufficiently trained, so that when they beat a retreat, they fall to pieces. However, they are conversant with the geography of the neighborhood, and if ordered to assemble at a given point, they are able to do so, although when retreating, they are scattered.

Rains Impede Progress

In the direction of Hangchow from Chinlan, there is a place by the name of Chuki, the capital of the ancient province of Yueh. Our supply units, in order to catch up with the forces operating on Chuchow, made a thrust into the plains of Chuki. Heavy inundation made it impossible for the supply units to budge an inch. It was probably July 10 when our motor car troops, loaded with munitions, reached Chuchow. The rains would not subside. We were stranded about a month between Hangchow and Chuki.

Now it happens that this is a mountainous region and so no vegetables are available. After the passage of the fighting forces, there were no vegetables left for the supply units. Finally, the supply units took to eating stems of pumpkins, which did not have a bad taste.

Since the supply routes by land were impossible, why not take to marine routes? A plan was carried out to transport supplies by ship over the Fuchun river, but this river turned out to be hard to navigate. The lower reaches below the town of Hsienteh are navigable by fairly large-size boats, but the upper reaches above that town are utterly unnavigable. We found that the civilian boats afloat on the Fuchun river had a very pointed fore and aft. Only ships of that sort can navigate the upper reaches of the river, but not all the time. Rapids due to inundation as well as low water make it impossible for even those ships to navigate. Only when both the volume of water and the current are favorable can ships navigate for three or four hours out of a day. Therefore, in the case of rivers in China, so-called marine transportation facilities cannot be accepted at their face value.

The Chinese, when they hit upon a snag when navigating a small river, will carry the boat ashore and wait a week or even ten days on the bank for the rain to fall and increase the volume of water. They resort to this expediency as often as they hit upon a snag.

Water transportation was undertaken in this operation under unavoidable circumstances. This caused us to pay some sacrifices. The flood was the largest in several decades. The second stories of dwelling houses were totally submerged. Munitions were soaked by water and boats moored on the river banks were marooned in the middle of farms when the flood went down. Naturally, the Japanese troops went through severe ordeals. Continuous rain is the enemy of shoes, because shoe-strings rot. Horses' hooves are damaged as the nails fall off. As it was difficult for Japanese soldiers to get quick supplies of shoes, they had to fight with Chinese sandals, which caused sores on their toes.

Fighting during a heavy rainfall is really a trying experience. But when we asked soldiers on the foremost front regarding the fighting conditions, we were surprised to find that they were in rather high spirits in spite of these unfavorable conditions. They were dominated by the will to fight and this in turn caused them to endure hardships and privation. I was struck by the fact that this was the very reason why the Japanese soldiers are always strong.

Airdrome Well Equipped

What occupied my mind when I reached Chuchow was, "What was the enemy's airdrome like?" This airdrome had been prepared by the enemy as a base for air raids against Japan by American planes. The airdrome is right in the middle of the wide Chuchow plains. There are no obstacles around to hamper either taking-off or landing. The runway is not paved, but is as good as a macadamized road. The soil is very good. Even if there is such a flood, that near the Chuchow castle wall a man cannot keep out of his depth, still the water around the runway will be only knee deep. Even if it rains all day long, the water will completely subside by the next day. The runway, 150 meters wide and 1,200 meters long, is on the highest spot in the plains, and is close to a constant wind. I have seen few airdromes that can compare with this one.

There are no accessory buildings to the airdrome. Only the runway and the efficient drainage system catch the eye on the wide plains. However, there are two side-roads leading to plane-hiding facilities which are scattered over a wide area.

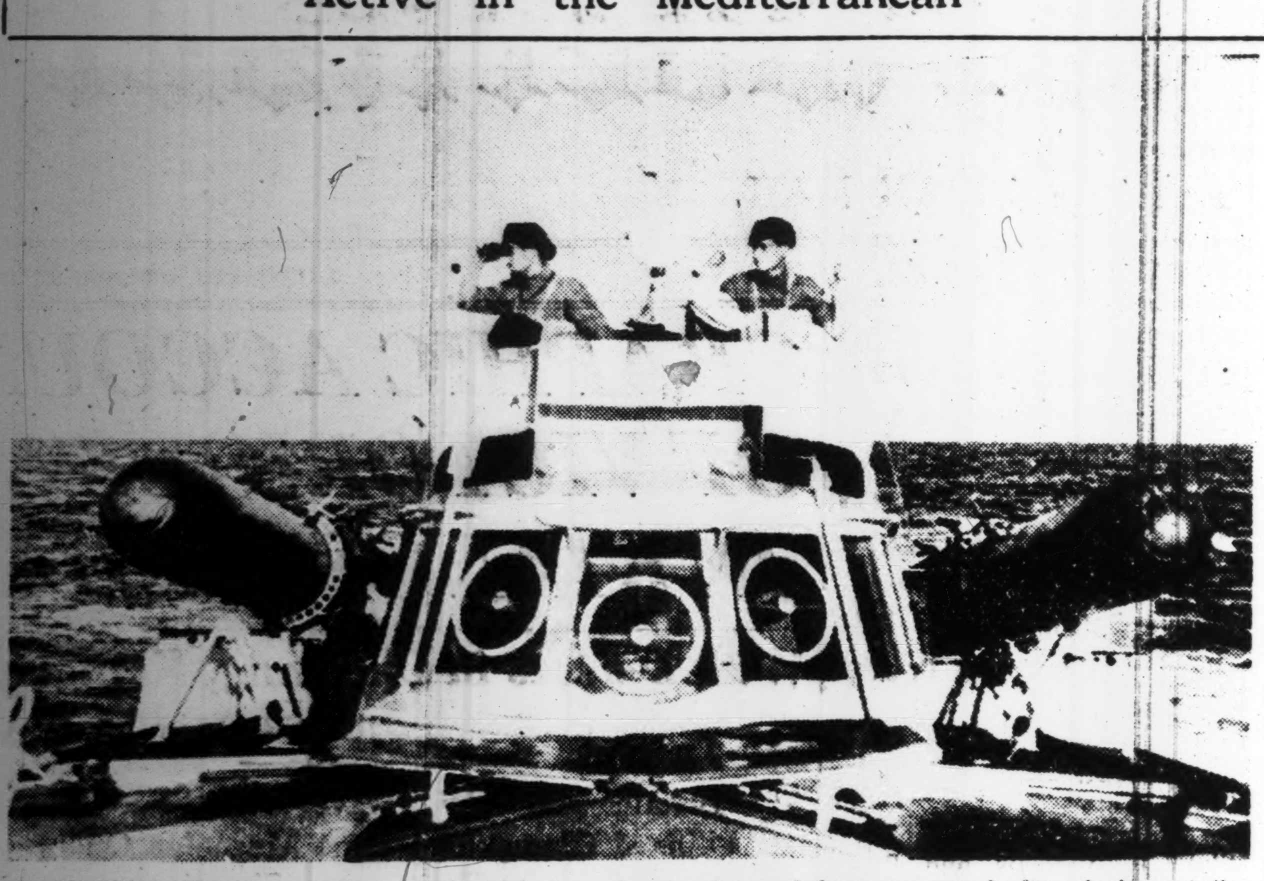
The original buildings are taken advantage of, so that seen from the air, you cannot tell what the buildings are for. There is no evidence at all of touch-ups. For instance, suppose there is a house, the house is utilized as a bomb store. If there stand several trees, the trees have been utilized to make an oil depot. There is an open-air hangar, constructed by digging up the middle of a hill. This hangar can accommodate at least ten North American bombers. I have seen one of the side-roads. The other is very much like the former, being 20 to 30 meters wide and nearly 2,000 meters long. As you go on to the end of the road you find small branch roads here and there. There is a variety of equipment which has been set up by utilizing whatever objects may have been found on the land. The equipment can accommodate almost 35 bomber planes. Fuel was stored at a point four ri away from the airdrome. The enemy had left a considerable quantity of gasoline of 100 per cent octane rating for our taking.

Enemy Resistance Declining

To sum it up, the recent Chekiang operations show that Chungking's power of resistance is declining. It is safe to believe that the Chungking troops are utterly powerless to check the advance of Japanese troops.

To the Imperial Forces who are carrying on operations against the enemy in pouring rain day in and day but, and again in burning heat at the battle front extending many hundred miles on the Continent, we offer our deep gratitude.

Active in the Mediterranean



All Allied offensive operations on the high seas are now destined to failure in the face of the valiant activities of the Axis Powers. The Mas, is shown here, one of the mighty Italian high-speed torpedo-boats, on guard after playing a brilliant role in the western Mediterranean recently in destroying British convoy.

Stalin Names Molotov Deputy Head of Council Of Soviet Commissars

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—Premier Josef Stalin who had concurrently held the post of President of the Council of People's Commissars, appointed Viacheslav M. Molotov, Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissar, Deputy-President of the Council, according to information received here today. Premier Stalin is said to have relieved himself from the post of President of the Council of People's Commissars in order to devote full time to his duties as People's Commissar for Defense in an endeavor to roll back the tide of war.

To Open Green Zone

A green zone of 9,792,000 square feet at Koganei, near Tokyo, will be opened to the public shortly, Domei reported yesterday. The green zone, together with six others, was constructed in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

E. ASIA CONFERENCE ON WELFARE MEETS

Representatives From Many States Attend Opening Session at Mukden

Domei

MUKDEN, August 18.—In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, the opening session of the East Asia Welfare Conference was held at the Manchoukuo Medical College auditorium at 9 a.m. today with more than 500 representatives of various countries in East Asia attending.

Among the dignitaries present were Premier Chang Ching-hui, Ku Tsu-heng, Minister of People's Welfare, and representatives of Japan, China, Germany, Italy and Thailand.

On behalf of the attending delegates, Chairman Ku Tsu-heng read the following resolution which he said represented the will of 1,000,000,000 people in East Asia:

"We are highly honored to be able to hold this East Asia Welfare Conference under the happy omens of victories won in the War of Greater East Asia.

"We are resolved to exert ourselves for the establishment of a new and brighter order for the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia, to increase our efforts in response to the courageous services of the fighting forces on the front, and thereby contribute to the construction of a new world order."

Subsequently, representatives of Japan, China, Inner Mongolia and Thailand delivered congratulatory speeches.

MANCHOUKUO MINISTER KU STRESSES PUBLIC WELFARE

Talks at Opening Ceremony of Peoples' Welfare Rally In Mukden

Domei

MUKDEN, August 18.—To cultivate the peoples' untiring energies by establishing a sane and peaceful system of living is essential for the attainment of the aim of the War of Greater East Asia, Ku Tsu-heng, Minister of the Department of Peoples' Welfare, asserted in his declaration at the opening ceremony of the East Asiatic Peoples' Welfare Meeting to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo.

The ceremony was held on Tuesday from 9 o'clock in the morning at the Memorial Hall of the Manchurian Medical School in Mukden. Five hundred representatives from the countries of Greater East Asia attended the ceremony, in addition to the Governmental officials including Premier General Chang Ching-hui.

Following the greeting by Minister Ku Tsu-heng, a report concerning the matters leading up to the present general meeting was read. Minister Ku, as chairman of the meeting, then read a declaration on behalf of 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, asserting that the Welfare Meeting was convened most opportunely, at the time when impressive war results were being obtained in the current war.

In response to Minister Ku, representatives of the various countries, including the Japanese representative Shunzo Yoshisaka, a director of the Japanese Welfare Association, gave speeches.

After a committee was elected to draft a resolution, Mr. Yoshisaka, the Japanese representative, gave a special lecture entitled, "War of Greater East Asia and the Welfare Movement."

Death Claims Maeda

Tametaro Maeda, advisor to the Tokushima Shimbun, and formerly president of the Tokushima Mainichi, who had been suffering from asthma since June, succumbed to the malady Tuesday at the age of 62 at his residence in Tokushima, reports Domei.

Parley in Moscow Held on Reverses

(Continued from Page 1)

made these diplomatic trips because of the crisis facing Britain.

There is no doubt, these quarters said, that Churchill was forced to make this trip to Moscow because he wanted to save what still could be saved.

Meanwhile, competent German circles, despite the fact that they have refrained from making any comments regarding Churchill's trip, point out that the presence of Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, at the conference seems to indicate the possibility that Premier Stalin intends to devote his entire efforts to conducting the war.

In this connection, evening journals in Berlin declared Monday that anxiety and fear over the turn of events on the Eastern Front in London and Washington prompted the visit of Churchill and Harriman to the Soviet capital last week.

The Berliner Boersen Zeitung significantly pointed out that Churchill's trip to Moscow would have been unnecessary if there was any truth in the communique published in London after the signing of the Alliance Treaty with Premier Stalin following Churchill's return from Washington.

Today, the journal declared, Churchill disputes and argues with Premier Stalin as to whether the announcement of a second front was a binding promise or merely an empty phrase.

Continuing, the journal said, Churchill's trip as well as that of Harriman was made at a time when German forces, with the assistance of their allies, continued to smash one Soviet army after another and while irreparable losses have been inflicted on enemy warships and merchantmen.

Meanwhile, on the Egyptian front, the position of the British forces have become further endangered as combined German and Italian troops continue their relentless attacks.

In the United States, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Chief, was finally forced to inform the American public of the serious crisis confronting American armament production.

Churchill Confers With Smuts

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is said to have met and conferred with General J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in Cairo while en route to Moscow to meet Premier Josef Stalin, according to a London report received here today.

LIEUT.-GENERAL IWAMATSU ARRIVES IN SHIMONOSEKI

Made Distinguished Record on China Front During Past Year

Domei

MOJI, August 18.—Lieutenant-General Yoshio Iwamatsu arrived here this morning after distinguishing himself on the China front during the past one year and two months.

Lieutenant-General Iwamatsu will leave Shimonoseki for Tokyo by express "Fuji" at 8:30 p.m. today.

MOSLEMS CONVENE TO AID MOVEMENT

Discuss Setting Up Temporary Government for Indian People

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The opinion of Rajagopalachariar former Premier of Madras State, that Islamites should co-operate with the National Congress Party by organizing a temporary Indian Government, was discussed at today's session of the Working Committee of the Muslim League, according to a Reuter dispatch reaching here from Bombay.

The Working Committee has organized sub-committees in order to map out a draft resolution, which will be discussed at tomorrow's plenary session of the Working Committee, it is reported.

Chiang Acts on India

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.— At a huge rally held in Chungking yesterday under the auspices of the Chungking Branch of the International Peace Movement, a resolution calling for a speedy settlement of the Indian problem on the basis of the 7-Point Declaration made as a result of the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Conference was adopted, according to a dispatch from Chungking.

The resolution expressed hopes that the United States would mediate between Britain and India through its emissary to India, the dispatch stated.

In view of the fact that Chungking has seen pinning great hopes on India for the supply of war materials, the outbreak of the Indian Independence movement has greatly shocked Chungking, the dispatch added.

LAVAL RETURNS TO VICHY TO CONFER WITH PETAIN

Conference to Consider Counter-Measures in Case Second-Front Created

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—Premier Pierre Laval returned to Vichy from Paris and entered into an important conference with Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, according to a dispatch from a Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail.

It is reported that General August Nogues, Commander of the French forces in Morocco and General Maxime Weygand also were invited to participate in the conference. The conference is considered to have taken up the matter of a counter-measure in case a second front in Europe is created.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the national language in the schools, has published two plans.

One calls for the establishment of a fixed number of standard Chinese characters. The measure would be the solution to the problem of limiting Chinese characters, a problem which has been before the nation for a long time. The other plan would reform the existing system of pronunciation and spelling.

There is said to have been stiff opposition to these reform plans in the National Language Council. More than 15 scholars in the Council are reported to have made a recommendation to Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida for the revival of the original plan of limiting Chinese characters. The move has started a hot controversy among the nation's scholars and educators over the merits and the demerits of the plans which have been published by the Education Ministry.

There is no doubt that the question of using Japanese as the official language of Greater East Asia is an underlying factor in the effort of the Education Ministry to simplify the language.

We are desirous of seeing the races and nations of Greater East Asia use the Japanese language. But we must face the fact that this question bristles with difficulties.

There is a suggestion that an entirely new language, which would be a medium of expression among the peoples of Greater East Asia, be devised. People to whom this suggestion appeals are apt to think that a knowledge of Japanese is essential only to those inhabitants of Greater East Asia who wish to acquaint themselves with the Japanese spirit.

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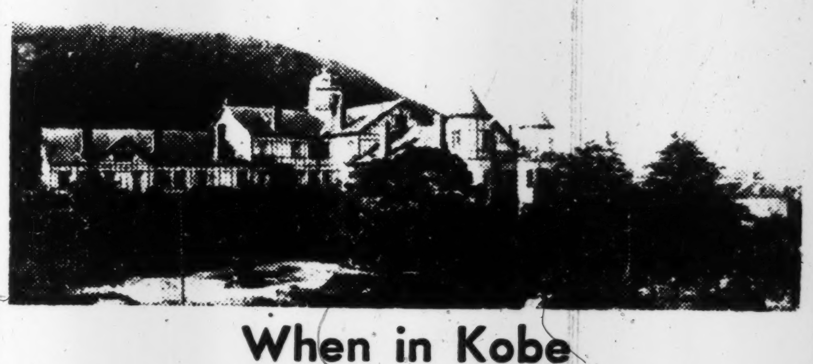

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OKUMURA LECTURES ON YAMAGA'S SPIRIT

Famed Ancient Strategist and Man of Letters Upheld as Model for Japanese

Kiwao Okumura, vice-President of the Board of Information, in a recent radio speech on the theme of "Soko Yamaga and His Loyalty" emphasized that the nation should embody the dauntless spirit of Soko Yamaga and do its utmost to carry the current war to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Okumura's speech was in substance as follows:

Soko Yamaga was born on August 26, 1622. His father was a retainer of the Aizu Clan.

At the age of 9, Yamaga entered the private school of Razan Hayashi, an authority on Confucianism, who was then the adviser to the Tokugawa Shogunate. Young Soko proved to be a genius even in his teens. It is said that when he was 11 years old he gave lectures on Chuyo and Rongo, the two greatest classics of Confucian philosophy.

During his teens and early twenties, he made exhaustive studies on military strategy, Shintoism, national literature, poetry, Buddhism and all other learnings of the age.

When he reached 25, he was already famous in the world of learning. Norinobu Kii and Bungonokami Abe both feudal lords of high caliber, requested Yamaga to serve as adviser-scholar of their clans. He refused these proposals and continued to devote himself to his studies.

In 1652, Lord Asano of Ako Province, who is famous as one of the leading figures of the drama, "The Vendetta of Ako," asked Yamaga to serve as his retainer with an offer of an annual stipend of 1,000 koku of rice. It should be pointed out that Lord Asano's annual fief did not exceed 50,000 koku and his highest retainer did not receive a stipend of more than 1,500 koku at that time.

Yamaga was deeply moved by Lord Asano's offer and went over to Ako in the following year. The scholar was 32 years old at that time.

Served Nine Years

For nine years, he was in the service of Lord Asano, during which period he devoted himself to the education of the retainers of the Ako clan. He taught military strategy specially to Yoshishige Oishi, who was the grandfather of Yoshio Oishi, the leader of the "47 Ronin's Vendetta Party." During his service in the Ako clan, Yamaga wrote two books on military strategy, Bukyo Shogaku (Introduction to Military Strategy) and Bukyo Honron (On Military Strategy).

In 1660, he resigned. Lord Asano, who thought much of the spiritual influence the scholar had exerted over his retainers, proposed to increase Yamaga's stipend. However, he insisted on resigning. He declared that he was not interested in the amount of his income.

Yamaga's resignation from the service in the Asano clan was partly because he felt it painful to have a large stipend from the purse of such a small clan like Lord Asano's, and partly because he encountered a philosophical deadlock at that time. The scholar found faults with the established philosophy of Confucianism as well as with Buddhism. He believed that Confucianism, which was more doctrinal than practical, was of no use for the welfare of the people and Buddhism also was not serviceable for the nation.

Since resigning from the service, he devoted himself to hard study. Later he arrived at the conclusion that learning should not be an empty theory but must be practised. With this idea as its fundamental point he wrote a book entitled "Seikyo Yoroku". This book of Yamaga's was contrary in its basic point of view to Confucianism, which was the Shogunate-recommended philosophy in those days.

As he had expected, the Shogunate Government reproved Yamaga for this book and exiled him to Ako Province in 1666. When he was ordered to present himself to the Shogunate, the scholar was ready for execution and wrote a will, in which he said:

Fights for Truth

"I wrote 'Seikyo Yoroku' with the object of clarifying the righteous cause. But the degenerated scholars in the service of the Shogunate have punished me without a word of inquisition. I am convinced that those who reprove me reprove Heaven and naturally will suffer the vengeance of Heaven."

During his exile in Ako, Yamaga exerted himself greatly to bolster the morale of Lord Ako's retainers and to emphasize the cause of loyalty. His teaching greatly influenced the minds of his disciples, among whom were Yoshio Oishi, the leader of the famous vendetta, as well as Chuzaemon Yoshida and Kihei Hazama, who were also members of the same party. It is not too much to say that the vendetta of Ako was originally influenced by Yamaga.

He was released from exile in 1675 and subsequently returned to Yedo. He refrained from openly advocating his doctrine. Most of his time was spent in writing which he continued until 1685 when he passed away.

His writings were voluminous, but most of them had been banned by the Shogunate authorities. It was not until the Meiji Period that they were published.

Prominent among his works is "Chucho Jitsuroku" which was written when the nationalist scholar was 48 years old. In "Chucho Jitsuroku," Soko Yamaga stressed that Nippon is the leading nations of other countries. In the preface of the book, he said:

"Those who always look at the sea do not realize the vastness of an ocean; those who always see wide fields do not realize the boundlessness of the plains, for they are accustomed to narrow views. Likewise some Japanese do not realize the beauty of this country, thinking a foreign country (China) superior. This is indeed a great illusion. In our country, the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor does shine throughout the country and the nation is superior to any other people of the world. Nippon shall last forever together with Heaven and Earth.

Stressed Japan's Might

"Some assert that China is superior to Japan, inasmuch as civilization had flourished there before relationship between the two countries was established, while Nippon's culture and civilization began to bloom after the opening of relations with China. But this is not true. Ever since the founding of the Island Empire, everything necessary for a nation had existed in this country. Nippon simply pushed the merits of China further to contribute to the Imperial Administration."

These passages are a clear indication of Yamaga's loyal spirit. He further warned the scholars of his age in "Haisho Zampitsu" or "Reminiscences of Exile" which reads in part as follows:

"I have read most of the publications imported from foreign countries and have been unconsciously led to think that foreign countries (mostly China) excel Nippon. Such a trend seems to be common to all scholars. Recently I have learned that this is a grievous mistake. We must bear in mind that it is a deplorable tendency common to students."

His warning will prove an enlightening precept for those who think too much of the Anglo-American material civilization. Yamaga deserves all respect in that, while the majority of his contemporary scholars was greatly influenced by Chinese culture and at the same time neglecting Japan's traditional culture, he established a school of loyalty and Nipponism, and also in that he advocated the cause he believed to be righteous, defying the oppression of the authorities.

GIRL OF MODERN NIPPON—VIGOROUS AND HEALTHY

TRAFFIC WEEK PLANNED

2,000 Men to Be Mobilized on August 24 in Capital

Sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Railways Bureau of Tokyo, the Metropolitan Police Board, and various other organizations, 2,000 men will be mobilized during Traffic Morality Week which will start from August 24, reports Domei.

These men will be stationed during the week at carstops, junctions, and other bustling places in and out of the city, to remind the people of the importance of observing traffic morality.

Representatives of Tokyo Juvenile Corps Pay Respects at Home of Hero God Iwasa

Ken Yoshizawa, student of the Hongo National School, Miss Kaoru Ono of the Kubomachi National School, Koishikawa-ku, and two other pupils of National Schools in Tokyo, selected as representatives of the Tokyo Juvenile Corps, were told by the father of Hero God Naoji Iwasa, of the Special Attack Flotilla whose home they visited in the suburbs of Maebashi City, that his advise to the next generation would be obedience to parents and teachers and earnestness in performing their tasks. The young representatives were greatly encouraged by these words.

The reports of Ken Yoshizawa and Miss Kaoru Ono regarding their visit were completed and sent to the Education Section of Tokyo Municipality, to be used as teaching material in the National Schools throughout the country. Both of these reports are very inspiring.

Yoshizawa's report follows:

"I felt my feet suddenly strengthen when I remembered that the path I was traversing used to be trodden by the Hero God while he was attending middle-school. When we arrived at the Hero God's home, we found his father sitting upright on a cushion with his wife on the left and the two elder brothers of the deceased on the right. After the greetings, our party-head, Teacher Ogura, said:'"

"'I wish you would tell our party some anecdotes of the Hero God.'" The father simply replied:

"'In the future there will surely appear Hero Gods from among Tokyo citizens.'

"His manner of speaking made us feel as if we were before a prophet.

"Then he went on:

"'Naoji was obedient to us. If you are obedient to your parents, you will be performing your filial duties.'

"After listening to further instructive words from him, we made obeisance to the altar, all the while remembering the historic official announcement of the glorious results of war achieved by our Navy on December 8, 1941, which read, in part, as follows:

"'Our losses were X X planes and five special submarines.'

"I also remembered that the deceased was aboard one of the X X planes. After the obeisance, I looked up and gazed upon the photograph of the Hero God and noticed that his eyes were sparkling with a fighting spirit. There were many flowers laid before the altar which had been presented by the many worshippers of the Hero God. After enjoying their kindly treatment for a while, we took leave, with the determination to devote ourselves to the development of the country when we grow up."

Miss Kaoru Ono's report may be summarized as follows:

"Our train rolled into Maebashi Station. I was full of emotion when I remembered that the Hero God used to alight from this train every time he returned home on leave while he was a student at the Naval Academy. We were met by the Juvenile Corps of the Jonan National School at the Station.

"We proceeded to the home of the Hero God traversing through green fields and mulberry plantations. On the way we found a number of guide-posts indicating the location of the Hero God's home—evidence of how numerous were the visitors to the sacred place. The building of the Maebashi Middle School, alma mater of Hero God Iwasa could be seen beyond the fields and that of the Jonan National School to the right of it. Mt. Akagi was shrouded in mist.

"Presently we arrived at the Hero God's home. When we stopped before the gate our minds suddenly became tense. The Hero God's aged parents and two elder brothers happened to be home together. They welcomed us and ushered us into the parlor. After the usual exchange of greetings, our party-head said to Mr. and Mrs. Iwasa.

"'We are the representatives of the 850,000 members of the Tokyo Juvenile Corps. Please treat us as if we were your children for this day and tell us some defying story which will inspire us with a noble spirit and cause some further Hero Gods to arise from among the future citizens of Tokyo.'

"To this the father replied, smiling:

"'Filial piety is a virtue difficult to perform. We shall advise you, part of our next generation, to be obedient to your parents and teachers, and do everything in earnest. We have no doubt that there will surely appear Hero Gods from among the people of Tokyo.'

"We were impressed by these words. All this time the mother comforted us, fanning and giving us glasses of water. Addressing the female members of the Corps, she said:

"'Women must get up at least one hour and a half earlier than men every day and attend to their daily routine.'

"These worthy words, impressed us tremendously, and we could not but assure both Mr. and Mrs. Iwasa that we would make ourselves useful citizens without fail. We then prayed for the repose of the soul of the deceased and took leave. I shall near forget this memorable day."

JAPANESE CONTROL 17 HOTELS IN SOUTH

Former Enemy Interests With 4 in Shanghai Run by Nippon Association

Many hotels on the Continent and in the South Seas Region which were formerly owned by enemy interests are now under the management of the Japan Hotel Association, reports the August issue of the Tourist and Travel News, organ of the Toa Tourist Bureau of the Board of Tourist Industry, affiliated with the Japanese Government Railways.

Among the outstanding hotels in Shanghai now doing their share in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are the Cathay Hotel, Palace Hotel, Metropole Hotel and the Cathay Mansions, which are managed by the Kyoto Hotel (Kyoto), Kanaya Hotel (Nikko), Central China Railway Company and the Toa Kaiun Company respectively.

In Bangkok, the Oriental Hotel is run by the Imperial Hotel of Tokyo, while in Hongkong, the Toa Hotel is managed by the Marunouchi Kaikan, Tokyo.

Hotels in the South Seas placed under the joint management of the Miyako Hotel (Kyoto), Mampei Hotel (Tokyo) and the Marunouchi Kaikan are the Hotel des Indes, Grand Hotel Savoy-Homann, Oranje Hotel, Hotel de Pavilion, Grand Hotel de Djocja, Grand Hotel Tosari, Hotel Wonosobo, Hotel Kopeng, Hotel Villa Isola, Grand Hotel Ngamplang and the Selabintana Hotel.

Kansai Notes

Highlighting the current "Courtesy and Kindness Week" which is being held in Kobe from August 15 to 21, Mayor Gunichiro Noda of Kobe, conducted a personal inspection tour of the city on the initial day to see how the campaign was being carried out.

Starting out from the Municipal Office, Mayor Noda, accompanied by two officials, proceeded to Kobe Station, following which he visited the Central Post Office, the Mitsukoshi Department Store, walked down Motomachi, the city's main shopping street, visiting various stores en route, then to the Chinese market and the Daimaru Department Store. At each establishment which he visited, Mayor Noda was greatly impressed with the courtesy which he received from the employes. Once, while riding on a street-car, the mayor chatted freely with the conductor.

An amusing dialogue ensued when Mayor Noda stopped at a counter of the Mitsukoshi Department Store. The sales-girl happened to be wearing her "Courtesy and Kindness Week" badge on her belt and the Mayor was quick in noticing this.

"What does that badge stand for?" asked Mayor Noda.

"It is for the "Courtesy and Kindness Week," replied the girl.

"Then why don't you wear it on your breast like a medal so that everybody can see it," advised the Mayor. The sales-girl blushingly complied—not forgetting to say "Yes, sir."

With the view of putting into practice the second part of the campaign, some 250 members of the Nada Young Men's Association started out early in the morning to provide water to horses pulling their loads, to help housewives with their marketing, to construct shelters for workmen toiling in the heat, and to do other "good deeds for the day."

For the purpose of making the campaign a success, the Kobe Municipality distributed 40,000 badges, 100,000 leaflets and numerous posters throughout the city.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on August 17: Mr. T. Aoyama, Mrs. S. A. Fantechi, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fujii, Mr. A. Hotta, Mr. K. Hyodo and two daughters, Mr. J. Hmelnitsky, Mr. R. Holzapfel, Mr. S. Kuki, Mr. T. Kuki, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sho, Mr. and Mrs. N. Suto, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. Sunaoka, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tsuda, and Mr. T. Takahashi.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on August 17 included: Mr. K. Shinoda, Mr. S. Shinada Mr. and Mrs M. Ogata, and Mr. I. Hoshino.

Given Chance to See Kansai

Thanks to the efforts of the Tokyo Municipality, some 100,000 pupils of the graduating classes of national schools in the city, will have an opportunity of visiting the Grand Shrines at Ise, the Imperial Mausolea at Momoyama, and other places of interest in the Kansai, reports Domei. The Municipality is planning to send them in parties by special trains, beginning from September 1.

Chinese Fans Viewed as Old Art for Rich; Marco Polo Introduced Product in Europe

Although most people in China use the fan in summer to 'manufacture' breeze, there are many who employ it only to exhibit their wealth. As with most Chinese things, there are different grades of fans. Some of them have been, and are being, made specially for the poorer classes. A large percentage, however, have no other purpose than to indicate the worldly possessions of their owners. This explains why many fans do not serve the people who wave them about, but are actually only ornament pieces. And wealthy Chinese are the best people in the world to substitute comfort for beauty.

Fans have been traditionally associated with China since the days of the Ming dynasty. Some scholars even go so far as to believe that it was Marco Polo who introduced fans into European courts. The Emperor Kublai Khan according to popular conception, gave Marco Polo a set of fans which the latter later placed on exhibition in Vienna.

Versailles Like Idea

Versailles, then scintillating with the luxury which brought about the Revolution, seized upon the idea, and developed it to such an extent that gaudy, extravagant, monstrous fans became the proper thing for Parisian Court ladies to "wear."

Unlike the Europeans, who delighted at the novelty of the thing like a child with new toys, the Chinese then treated fans merely as household necessities in summer. No one thought of employing peacock feathers, Indian ivory, lacquer wood, or the beak of Caribbean trills for their manufacture.

Even the Emperor Kublai Khan found solace in the use of ordinary fans made of paper and common wood. Marco Polo set the Chinese to thinking, and immediately a new industry sprung up in China—an industry which was destined, as it developed through the centuries, to make China's womanhood aware of the scrutiny of charmed admirers.

Few Luxury Fans

In spite of Western influence, luxury fans made in China never really compared with those made in Paris. From the point of view of size, the China products never attained the size of the French versions. French fans were intended, or so it seemed, to cover the whole body of Court damsels who did not want to be seen. In China, it became the fashion for blushing maids to hide their faces from adoring youths, but the fans could not obstruct the vision of anything more than the nose and eyes.

Ancient fans which are being preserved in the museums of China are documentary evidences of the skill of Chinese craftsmanship. One realizes from one look at these products of the hand how the naive intelligence of the Chinese helped them to garner everything from nature for their personal comfort and convenience.

Chinese Felt Hot

In the age before the advent of the European Renaissance, the Chinese must have felt hot in summer. Because of the heat, they decided to do something to relieve themselves; and they fell upon the fan, which is about the only really natural way to keep cool. People in Europe must have felt hot, too, yet they never thought about the fan till China did.

Nowadays, when comparing ancient fans with the products of the present age, the difference between crude and refined workmanship is easily apparent. The polish, beauty and easy maneuverability of modern fans stand out in sharp contrast with the cumbersomeness, ugliness, and discomfort of the olden days. And yet Marco Polo found them "exquisite!"

American advertising agents did a thorough job of making Shanghailanders in the early 1930's familiar with some now-established city land fans. At that time, air-conditioning was not thought of and every entertainment palace and amusement resort had to have recourse to ceiling, revolving and hand-fans.

American agents thought it would not turn out so bad to distribute hand-fans to customers free of charge if there were advertisements written on either side of the fan. They invested money in this venture, and fans by the millions were given to Shanghai.

Of course, the agents prospered and were quick to see how easy it was to advertise profitably new places in Shanghai, but the fan-making trade held the bad end of the deal. They lost a lot of money, as no one was stupid enough to buy something he could get free of charge. It goes without saying that the free fans were inferior in quality to the purchasable ones, but people here never really cared for quality.

Disappearing Act

Soon after air-conditioning came into vogue, free fans disappeared from the market, and the industry breathed again. But it had learnt its lesson, and was then no longer manufacturing fans for the middle classes, but for people who could either afford to spend thousands of dollars on a single piece of extravagance, or were otherwise so poor that they could not afford to visit amusement places.

Thus, fan-making shops have survived in spite of the gradual advance of modern cooling implements, air-conditioning, and American advertising agents. Smug, complacent with lolling in the sunshine of the past, hand-fans of all makes and prices will continue to characterize China.

Radio Program

Wednesday

— Morning —

6:00	Radio Exercise; Music.
6:30	Serial Talk. "Japan's Tradition and its Strength and Beauty," by Yoshio Hirohama.
7:00	Time; News; Music.
8:00	Summer National School Hour: Talk, "Children of Java," by Eisuke Yamazaki.
9:00	Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
10:00	Juvenile Hour: Monologue, "Letters From Soldiers," by Fujio Nagahama.
11:00	Serial Lecture on Narration by Masao Yamashita.

— Afternoon —

12:30	Popular Songs and Chamber Music.
1:00	Narration: "50 Degrees Below Zero" (U. Nakaya) by Announcer Yoshida.
2:30	Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.
5:50	Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00	Children's Hour: News: Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
6:50	Local News.
7:50	News From Italy.
8:00	Story "Chushingura," (Eiji Yoshikawa) by Kanya Morita; Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra: "The Sea Song."
9:00	News; Music.
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation and News.

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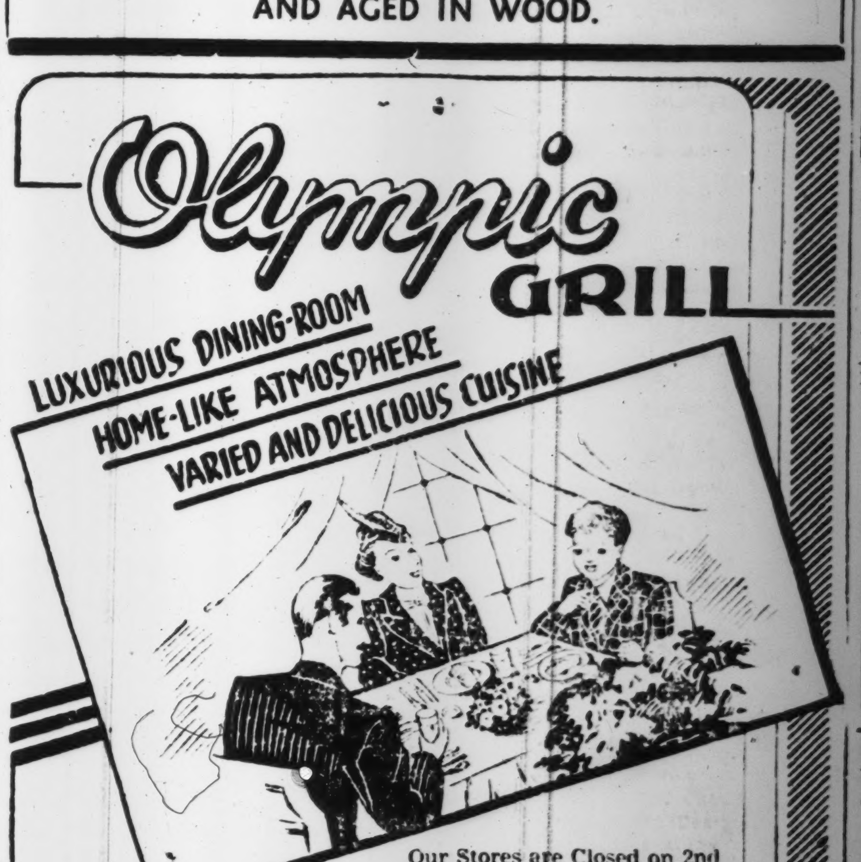

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For Rent, Yokohama

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Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

PIANO, German action, upright, condition almost new, ¥2,500 for quick sale. Apply Box 285, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

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PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel). Tel. 2-2060.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m. Closed on Sundays and holidays during August. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 9 Banchi, 3-chome Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

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Sun Flag Flies Atop Java's Topmost Peak

Scribe Makes Thrilling Climb Up Slope of Famous Mt. Semeroe

BROMO VOLCANO DESCRIBED

Way Passes Through Dense Jungle and Tracts of Semi-Desert

June 11.—"It's the highest mountain in Java. Don't you want to go and see it? It's called Semeroe. It sounds familiar to us Japanese doesn't it? We expect to see the Bromo Volcano as well and return within three days."

Persuaded thus by Mr. H., I finally decided to go.

We left scorching Surabaya and sped southward down the Malang Highway. At 5 p.m. we reached Tosali, one of Java's best summer resorts, lying 1,717 meters above sea level.

The hotel garden was covered with hydrangeas wet with the fog and wild roses filled the air with their delightful scent.

I opened the window. A mass of fog seemed to roll into my room. The chilly mountain air made me wish that I had brought something warmer than the shorts, the short sleeved shirt, and the single pair of long trousers that I had brought long with me.

We had our boy hire horses to take us to Promo and Sumeroe. The gorge below was a vast sea of fog, and a tiny light glimmered faintly. The night wore on.

I slept with two blankets over me, but the chill still crept around my legs.

Volcanic Bromo

June 12—We started on horseback at 5 a.m. Our horses were smaller than the ones in Japan and a little bigger than the cart horses of Surabaya. The sky was richly studded with twinkling stars. The Southern Cross stood out brilliantly and distinctly. I began to sing some songs from the Manyoshu in a style all my own to keep myself awake.

Night gradually passed and dawn crept upon us. I looked at my watch. It was somewhere around 6:30. When we came to the top of the cliff, we dismounted from our horses. I was rather surprised at myself for I had actually reached the top without falling off my horse even in the dark.

A magnificent sight spread before me as I stood on the steep cliff. Far beyond the sea of sand volumes of smoke were rising from the volcanic mountain of sand, volumes of smoke were rising from the volcanic mountain of Bromo. To the right, far in the distance, peeped out the beautiful peak of Mt. Semeroe from behind a column of mountains.

We descended to the sea of sand, where we got on the horses again and plodded along the foot of Bromo. Even this mountain foot stood as high as 2,100 meters above sea level, while the peak of the mountain was 2,700 meters above.

We munched at some bread as we ascended Bromo. On the rocky wall, white from sulphur like a paved wall, were built-in, artificial steps which served only to destroy its natural beauty. The ascent, of course, would be made easier by these steps, but there wouldn't be the thrill experienced only after a difficult climb. Here also we may be seeing the cheap culturism and rationalism of the Dutch.

After ascending the 250 steps, we came to the edge of the crater. It was 10 a.m. The flowing sulphur and the hot bubbling water could be seen through the white steam at the bottom of the volcano, which, I was told, had violently erupted in 1929. This mouth would have been flaming red had it been night.

We descended to the sand desert again, and jogged through it on horseback for more than two hours. We then crossed a mountain, passed through a spot which greatly reminded me of the autumn in Japan, and reached Rampani.

A Night's Lodging

The only hotel there, which looked more like a hut, was closed. We begged for a night's lodging from the Dutch proprietor and receiving his consent, dismounted from our horses.

The proprietor was a jolly old fellow. He showed us a citizen's certificate, proving that he was a Dutchman who had pledged allegiance to the Japanese Army. He was an old man of 62 years of age, very tall, wearing poor working clothes and a pair of wooden shoes. According to him, he had lived for 35 years in Java, 20 of which he had spent in this spot.

When night came he lighted the candle and kindled the firewood. He then served us what he called a 'guest's dinner.'

A Night in the Open

June 13—I awoke at a little past seven. My back ached painfully. The horseback ride must have been too much for me.

I went up to wash my face and was surprised to find the water so cold. After all this place was some 2,000 meters above sea level, but I had not dreamt that I would be washing my face with such cold water in tropical Java.

Six coolies joined us from there, making a total of ten coolies, and with us included, a group of fourteen.

Passing through a mountain path drenched with dew and surrounded by an array of ripe pampas grass and wild flowers, we then waded [illegible] ed by the luxuriant branches of the acerose trees.

At 5:30 p.m. we reached Pajangang, from where we hiked toward the mountain foot of Semeroe after leaving two coolies and our four horses at the hut. The way was such that it was impossible for us to continue on horseback.

The beautiful Semeroe soared high above us. Its brown slopes, dotted with floating white clouds seemed to be obstructing our way in cold silence.

We made our way into the Chemoroe forest, feeling the sharp lava pricking our feet through the shoes. Grass grew abundantly on the pathless steep slope, which we climbed panting and cutting our way with our long knives.

The forest came to an end halfway up. It was nearly seven o'clock. In the twilight gradually turning into night, we made preparations to camp for the night. A tent was put up. Firewood was gathered. The coolies remained seated, without lifting a finger.

Magnificent Sunrise

June 14.—We left our camp at 5 a. m. We ascended the slope through the piercing cold wind wrapped snugly in blankets. Both sides of the slope had been dug down by a squall, forming a steep valley. There was no other way but to climb straight up. The slope must have been about 50 degrees. It was so steep that we couldn't climb upright. We made our way up almost crawling on our knees, digging holes in the sand with our cane to give us a foothold, but the soft sand quickly gave way and we slid halfway at every step we took.

Scared by the difficulty of the climb, our driver and the coolies had altogether refused to come with us. The driver, who had offered to guide us with such valor, prayed and begged to us let him sleep at the camp. The coolies too shrank back. We offered them tips but they chose to remain at the camp. Having finally succeeded in making three coolies from Tosali come along with us, we had started that morning.

We had been told that it would take about three hours to reach the top, but the brown slope seemed endless although it was already seven. However, at about that time, the magnificent rays of the sun pierced the floating clouds around the mountains and enfolded the whole surrounding in purple splendor. We stood up panting and allowed ourselves to be lost for a while in this magnificant sight.

At 9:30 a.m. Mr. H. finally made his way to the top. The peak was rather common consisting of only a smooth mound of sand. But to the east we could see the Java Sea far beyond the mountains, and to the south, lay the wide blue waters of the Indian Ocean beyond a vast plain. The Island of Bali could be glimmered faintly, far away, in the Java Sea. To the north rose slowly the volcanic smoke of Mt. Promo.

Semeroe Conquered

We had finally conquered Semeroe, the highest mountain of Java, which rose 3,676 meters above sea level and was a hundred meters or so lower than Mt. Fuji.

We filled our cups with the wine that we had brought along, and spreading the Rising Sun flag in the wind, we shouted "Banzai." Although this was not an unconquered mountain, we nevertheless were the first to raise the Rising Sun flag here since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

You may laugh and call us sentimental fools, but who knows, within a short time, we may be seeing a great number of Japanese people climbing this mountain with rice cakes tied to their waist.

Shigetaka Munetomo
(Shukan Asahi)

Sayings of Saigo Reveal Universal Humane Principles

Heaven loves all men without discrimination, and we must love others with the love with which we love ourselves.

DEAL WITH HEAVEN

Deal with Heaven, and never with men. In doing everything for Heaven's sake, do your best, and never blame others but ask yourselves if you are sincere or not.

GREATEST EVIL

To love yourself is the greatest of all evils. You cannot train yourself, you cannot succeed in your enterprises, you cannot correct your faults, and you cannot but be proud of your success, soon growing arrogant, all because you love yourself. Never love yourself.

ADMIT FAULTS

In correcting your faults, if you admit your fault that will do. And without worrying over the past fault take a step forward quickly. To be anxious to gloss over a fault, mortified by it, is as useless as if you were trying to piece together a broken tea cup. (Saigo Takamori 1827-77)

The New Year

Yakamochi
(New Year's Day, Feb. 2nd, 759 A.D.)

'Tis the New Year.
Already dawneth Spring, with promise bright,
On our dear Land may countless blessings light,
As countless as the snowflakes that are falling!

The Moslem Problem in East Asia

In the year 610 A.D. when Mohammed was in his 40th year, an angel of God appeared to him on Mount Hira in the neighborhood of Mecca. "Cry in the name of the Lord who created all things." That was the beginning of Mohammedanism. Today the Mohammedans are spread all over the globe, embracing all the chief countries and including a great variety of races, but they are all bound together by unbreakable bonds of unity in their fundamental belief, "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is God's Apostle." What is the importance of Islam in Greater East Asia?----

Although Mohammedanism is still young, it is one of the three great religions of the world along with Buddhism and Christianity. Mohammedanism possesses different characteristics with different peoples but all Moslems are closely bound together in religious bonds and have created a community of their own. Moslem culture was one of splendor in the past but its followers have lately become the vassals of capitalistic and imperialistic Europe and America because of lack of political and economic progress. Mohammedanism is now concentrating on the emancipation of its peoples.

We find that the Mohammedan problem is most acute in northwest China, in the southern regions recently relieved from British, American and Dutch oppression as a result of this War, and in India. It is needless to say that Japan must fully comprehend this Moslem problem in the supervision of the newly-acquired regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. And in contemplating the Moslem problem one must remember that the racial problem is the most important aspect of Mohammedanism today.

Stronghold of Mohammedanism

The Moslems have absolute power in Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt in Africa. Mohammedanism developed in Turkey, Syria, Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Turkestan, China and Manchoukuo. The present total population of the Moslem world ranges from 246,000,000 to 300,000,000—about 15 per cent of the world population. Judging from these figures, it is evident that Mohammedanism cannot be disregarded even from the religious standpoint.

Asia is the stronghold of Mohammedanism, containing 4/5 of the Moslem population—about 110,000,000. Outside of Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and Thailand, all the Asiatic countries are Mohammedan. Next to Asia come Africa, Europe, America, and Australia in the order named.

As to sects, the Sunna claims 91 per cent or 223,000,000 of the Moslem population; the Shia 8 per cent or 22,000,000. The others are all very small. It is easy to see that the Sunna is the main body of Mohammedanism. The Shia sect is most prevalent in Iraq, Iran and India while the others are scattered throughout.

But numbers do not signify political power. Outside of Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Afghanistan, South Arabia, Iraq, China, Soviet Russia, Albania, Thailand and Manchoukuo, the others are territories of Europe and the United States.

Moslem Unity

We must bear in mind that the Moslem races are oppressed but closely bound together in religious ties. The religious pilgrimage to Mecca serves as a great bond between the Moslems.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century the Turkish people realized the necessity of the unity of the Moslems in that country in order to avoid the oppression of Christianity in Europe. It was the intention of Abdul-Hamid II to develop Pan-Islamism in Turkey.

Moslem unity is expressed in the Koran which teaches that all Mohammedans are brothers. There is but one Mohammedan language and that is Arabian. The practice of the pilgrimage to Mecca is another manifestation of unity.

Racial Emancipation

Looking at Mohammedanism in East Asia, we find strong religious ties and a yearning for racial emancipation. Our Greater East Asia program must take these into account and guide these tendencies intelligently.

Let us look at the Moslem world in Indonesia, it includes the form- [illegible] Sumatra, Borneo, the Celebes, and Molucca Islands, the former English Borneo and Malay Peninsula, the Portuguese Timor, and the former United States possession, the Philippines.

Numerically, 70 to 80 per cent of the population, or about 75,000,000, are Moslems. In Malay exists a pure unadulterated Moslem culture. In the Philippines there are 500,000 Moros.

The Moslems are a strong element in Indonesia but they show influences of old Buddhist and Hindu culture. India and Indonesia have had intercourse from olden times but it was always India which influenced Indonesia and never vice versa. The Indians have lived in Java and Sumatra from the first century and influenced the Indonesian culture.

Mohammedan merchants went forth to the Malay Peninsula and East India and at the end of the 12th century proceeded to north Sumatra where Mohammedanism became the national religion. It was introduced into Java in the 15th century. At this time the Moslems became involved in religious and political struggles with the Spanish Catholics. The Moros in the Philippines constituted the central force in these struggles. We find Moslems in Sulu and Mindanao of the Philippines. They are weak but politically independent and these regions are even today a center of Moslem strength.

Anti-Dutch Movement

The racial movement in East India started with the aristocracy. The chief tribes lost their political and economic authority to the Dutch. Although they were permitted to retain their territory they forfeited all their privileges and became a sort of medium between the Indian masses and the Dutch overseers. But the Dutch oppression was so intolerable that there occurred the anti-Dutch movement between the years 1825-35.

There is a mystical element in the racial movement of East India which can be attributed to the Mahdi influence of Mohammedanism. The Moslems believe that Mahdi will appear at the end of the world to complete his salvation and the East India masses are therefore awaiting salvation from Dutch oppression and obnoxious politics. Because of this religious faith the people are ready to accept any hero who will appear to save the country and it is said that they believed a savior would free them from the Dutch yoke in 1930. Thus, we cannot ignore the fact that the East Indian peoples thought that the Japanese soldiers in the present War were holy fighters.

Moslem Political Body

The Salikat-islam, a Moslem political body, has left a marked impression on East Indian politics. It was stimulated by the Pan-Islam movement of 1911 and rose because of the economic pressure of the Chinese. At first it displayed a strong guild-like characteristic but changed gradually to the policy of the promotion of education in Moslem agriculture, industry, and economics. It became more and more a racial organ, establishing headquarters at Surabaya and branches in the various regions. It was ready for the creation of a large synod but the Dutch opposed this because of its political nature and announced that the organ could exist only by cooperating with the Dutch.

In 1915 Omar Chokroamin started a Central Salikat-islam and called a great meeting in Bandoeng in the following year. It was attended by 200,000 and 80 branches were represented. The Moslems called this the first national congress but they were made to pledge allegiance to the Dutch government and [illegible] disbanded in failure. But the meeting made an epoch-making influence on the people.

In 1918 a people's council, an organ of inquiry, was opened in Batavia. The Dutch government granted this to the people in hopes of curbing racial recognition by this false compromise. In 1919 Salikat-islam joined the progressive social-democratic movement in India and lost all Moslem characteristics and became entirely political. It made use of the radical India Informer (newspaper) to make its first attacks on capitalism.

Insurrection

In 1919 Salikat-islam joined the radical elements and instigated the agricultural insurrection in North Celebes and Java. The communistic movement was begun at this time and 20 branches including some 30,000 members became communistic. On November 10, 1926 occurred a large-scale communistic riot and the Dutch government had to repulse them. Again, in 1927 occurred a similar riot in Sumatra. The Dutch government downed communism but mollified the masses by creating a new state council for the people.

Salikat-islam now became divided. In 1929, at the annual meeting in Batavia, the conservative party, comprising 135 branches and 30,000 members, created a new society, the Indo-Salikat-islam. In 1932, the Indonesian-Mohammedan party, a communistic one, was created. The remainder of Salikat-islam compromised with the Dutch government and worked for the development of the East Indian peoples through Mohammedanism. Other new parties were organized in Sumatra, the Celebes and Molucca Islands.

In 1933-34 the Dutch government adopted strong measures and exiled the opposition leaders to New Guinea and other regions. But after 1935 the meddlesome oppression of the Dutch government became extreme and the national racial movement lost its positive attitude.

Moslem Influence

Let us now glance at India. India is one of the stamping grounds of Mohammedanism. According to the 1931 census the total population numbered 352,830,000 of which 239,195,000 are Hindus, 77,670,000 Moslems, 12,780,000 Buddhists, and the remainder Christians. Moslems today number probably 100,000,000 and constitute an important element in India society. The Moslems in India will influence the decision as to whether India will join the Axis or not and what attitude India will take with regard to the British problem.

Most of the Moslems in India belong to the Sunna sect but the Moslems in India are not pure Mohammedans. They have been influenced by Indian culture and social life and are different from the traditional Moslems. For instance, they have adopted the caste system, although the Mohammedan religion does not recognize such thought.

The Hindus and Moslems in India have at times opposed each other and England has always taken advantage of this discord to further her power in India. She is doing this very thing in the present War. She is even trying to increase the friction between the Hindus and Moslems in order to maintain her position and awaiting the cooperation of the Indian masses with England.

Some of the Moslems in India believe that a third party is preying upon India, causing internal uneasiness, and are therefore cooperating with England. When Cripps and Gloucester visited India, the National Congress party showed anti-British sentiment but we should note with care that the Moslem League attitude was one of cooperation.

Mohammedanism in China

According to the China Yearbook of 1940, there are 40,271,610 Moslems in northwest China, including 23 provinces of which Hsin-chiang, Ning-hsia, Ch'inghai, Kansuh, and Shensi are the most important. The Moslems in northwest China constitute not more than 1 per cent of the total Chinese population but their activity cannot be lightly estimated.

Mohammedanism was introduced into China through Canton and Fukien by sea and through the northwest by land. It was introduced peacefully into south China. Arabian and Persian traders came to Canton and Foochow and established residential districts containing Moslem schools. But the Moslems came to northwest China as racial invaders. In the time of the fourth Caliph (Ali) of the Saracens Moslem troops came through north India and arrived at Turkestan and converted the people there. The Persians remained there and intermarried with the Mongols.

Triple Problem

With the spread of Mohammedanism in China, the Moslems came to oppose the Khan people, creating a religious, social, and economic problem. It has remained as one of the greatest political problems in north China and there seems to be no solution to this friction. Since the establishment of the republic the government has attempted to promote friendly relations between the Khan and Moslems in order to maintain national unity but to no avail. It is important to bear in mind that there exists this serious political and racial problem in northwest China.

In west Kansuh and parts of Ning-hsia and Ch'inghai the Khans and Moslems mingle only slightly. The Moslems are known as the Tungans tribe and live in a group, holding political, military, and economic authority.

The Moslems in the northwest have been influenced by the modern world. They were sympathetic with the republican revolution, especially with the democratic aspect of Sun Yat-sen's San Min Chu I. They seemed inclined to cooperate with the Kuomintang government. Some Communists have migrated to the northwest and attempted to communize this region.

In Ch'inghai province the Moslems have been at peace with the Chinese. The Kuomintang government has established schools for the Moslems and given scholarships to various associations and foreign students.

In Khami of Hsin-chiang province there exists the marriage problem between the Khans and Moslems. The Moslems, under the instigation of Ma Chung-ging of the Five Ma League, raised a riot against the non-nationalistic oppression of Chin Shu-jen, the governor. There occurred a number of battles between the government army, headed by Sheng Shih-tai, and Ma Chung-ging's army. The most important and dangerous outcome of this incident was the awakening of Soviet interest in this region.

Communization of Northwest

In Ning-hsia, Shensi, and Kansuh the Moslem aristocrats were friendly with the Kuomintang government. The masses resented this and the Soviet took advantage of this. The communization of this region is a veritable fact. We cannot here go into all the details but the Kuomintang and Communists at one time united in order to fight against Japan. We must remember that the communization of the northwest is dangerous to the peace of Greater East Asia.

Chiang Kai-shek is following a policy of peace between the Moslems and the Chinese so that the Moslems will become members of his Chungking regime. His government is printing anti-Japanese pamphlets, graphs, newspapers, and magazines in Turkish and Arabian. Chiang Kai-shek is taking advantage of Moslem racial consciousness and raising international anti-Japanese sentiment by propagandizing racial emancipation. We must give serious consideration to this problem in the building up of our new program for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. (T.N.)

(From the Toa Magazine)

Conduct of Warriors Was Fixed by Rules

Bushido Had Ordinances for Both Peace and War Conditions

SWORD ALWAYS WORN

All Bushi Were Encouraged To Develop Spirit of Vigilance

In Bushido there are two ordinances and four sections. The two ordinances are the ordinary and the extraordinary, and the ordinary is divided into the two sections of the officials and of the soldiers, while the extraordinary is similarly divided into those of army and of battle affairs.

As to the section of the samurai officials, they must wash their hands and feet night and morning, and take a hot bath and so keep themselves clean. A samurai must do his hair every morning, and keep the hair properly shaved from his forehead.

Then he must always wear his two words as well as carry a fan in his girdle. When he receives a guest he must treat him with the etiquette due to his rank and must refrain from idle talk. Even in taking a bowl of rice or a cup of tea it must be done correctly without slovenliness and with no lack of vigilance.

If he is serving in some capacity, when he is off duty he must not lounge about doing nothing, but should read and practise writing storing his mind with ancient history and precepts of the warrior's creed, and in short conducting himself at all times so that his manners are those proper to a samurai.

Next comes the section on soldiers. This concerns the exercise of fencing, spear practise, horsemanship and shooting with the bow and matchlock together with all else that pertains to the military art which must be enthusiastically studied and practised so that all will be disciplined and resolute.

Extraordinary Conditions

And if these two codes of the samurai and the soldier are well understood, the ordinary ordinance may be considered complete, and this would appear to most people to be sufficient for the good warrior or official.

But a samurai is an official for extraordinary conditions, and when the country is in a state of disorder he must lay aside the ordinary rule for samurai life and serve under his lord as commander, the greater and lesser retainers becoming officers and soldiers.

Then all put away their dress of ceremony and don their armor and take arms in hand to advance into the enemy territory, and it is the various methods or arranging matters on such a campaign that are known as the rule of army affairs, and this is a thing that must be known.

Then comes the rule of battle affairs which is the method of handling the army when it comes into contact with the enemy to give battle. And if things go according to plan there is victory and if not, there is defeat.

This too is a thing the secrets of which must be understood. And what is called a first class samurai is one who is skilled in all four sections of these two ordinances. To be experienced only in the two sections of the ordinary one may be sufficient for the duties of the average cavalier, but no one who is ignorant of the extraordinary sections can become a commander or high officer such as Monogashira or Bugyo.

It is therefore most important that all samurai should consider and realize that they cannot rise to the highest positions without profound study of the extraordinary ordinance.

Offensive Spirit

It is most important that one who is a samurai should never neglect the offensive spirit at any time and in all matters. For our country is different from other lands in that even the least of the people, farmers, merchants and artisans, should all cherish some rusty blade, wherein is revealed the warrior spirit of this Empire.

These three classes are not, however, soldiers by profession but it is the custom in the military families for even the very least of the servants of the samurai never to be without a short sword for a moment.

Much more must the higher samurai always wear their girdle. And some very punctilious ones wear a blunt sword or a wooden one even when they go to the bath. And if this is so in the house, how much more is it necessary when one leaves it to go somewhere else, since on the way you may well meet some drunkard or other fool who may suddenly start a quarrel.

There is an old saying, "When you leave your gate, act as though an enemy was in sight." So since he is a samurai and wears a sword in his girdle he must never forget this spirit of the offensive. And when this is so the mind is firmly fixed on death. But the samurai who does not maintain this aggressive spirit even though he does wear a sword at his side is nothing but a farmer or a tradesman in a warrior's skin.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730)
K.B.S. 2600 Anniversary Essay Series

Writer on Bushido Was Distinguished Samurai Himself

Daidoji Yuzan Shigesuke (1639-1730) was of a distinguished samurai family claiming descent from the Taira Clan. Shigesuke was an orthodox Confucian scholar and expert in military affairs, and took a position as military adviser to Lord Matsudaira of Aizu. He then retired to Iwabuchi in Musashi, but later went to live in the household of Matsudaira, Echizen-no-Kami, Chief of the direct relative houses of the Shogun. He practised what he recommended, for he is described as a pattern of loyalty, self-control and equanimity. He was also a verse writer of some note. His works include the Iwabuchi Yawa, a series of anecdotes about Tokugawa Iyeyasu, and the Ochiboshu, a history of Iyeyasu and Yedo. He, also, wrote the Taishoden or Records of Great Commanders, and the Goshinron or Essays on Five Vassals.

On Tanabata Night

OMI OKURA

The shining flood of Heaven's River gleams,
A scarf of silver flung on utmost blue,
And on the shore whereby its radiance streams,
The lonely herdsman feels his grief anew.
Since those far days when all the world was young,
For weaver-maid his longing soul has pined,
And gazing on that flood his heart is wrung
With burning love-thoughts, passion undefined.
Fain would he cross in fair red-painted barque,
Furnished with trusty oars begemmed with spray,
To cleave the flood with level keel at dark,
Or with calm tides to cross at break of day.
So stands the lover by those waters wide,
Gazing all-piteous at the arching sky,
So stands he by the far-flung shining tide,
Gazing with many a heart-despairing sigh,
And waves her scarf, with which the wild winds play,
His arms outstretched, his soul with love afire,
While still the lagging Autumn makes delay,
Nor swift wings bridge the path to his desire!

Lines to A Friend

Heavy the burden of this Life to bear!
By some strange chance we come into this world;
Yet, live or die, for us one Duty still
Shines through the dark perplexities of earth,
Obedience to the bidding of our Lord!
Therefore, O friend! While yet thy mortal frame
Dwells in this world, liege-loyal must thou bide
To they great Sovereign—thou who farest forth
Guard to the distant frontier far away,
With a great company—as wild-fowl flock,
Winging their flight in the pale shine of Dawn!
Forget not thou, in far-flung wilds thy friend
Left far behind in the City-Royal here,
Whose love is thine, tho' long thine absence be!

Envoy

To Koshi as thou farest, crossing hills
Steep and snow-clad, thy friend remember still
Who, left behind, ever remembers thee!

The Gift

OMI OKURA
(Manyoshu)

He rode towards Yamashiro,
That woman's lover on his steed,
And I, who saw him proudly go,
Sorrowed, to think my Lord had need
To go afoot, while he rode by!
Heart-vexed, I took my mirror fair—
Bright-shining mirror, precious gift
Of her who nursed me—from my hair
Unbound, with trembling fingers swift,
My wimple winged like dragon-fly,
And bade my Lord to take them all!
And buy a steed forthwith!

COMMODITIES FLOOD SOUTH CHINA MARKET

Japanese or Local Products Replace Anglo-American Merchandise—Prices Decline

The South China market is now completely filled with commodities either imported from Japan, North and Central China or produced locally, and all Anglo-American commodities which once occupied a predominant position on the market there have gradually disappeared, reports a correspondent of the International Economic Weekly from Canton.

Thanks to the efficient methods of distribution adopted and the self-control on the part of the merchants on the spot, the correspondent continues, commodity prices have been showing a downward tendency of late, with the exception of prices based on legal tender which continue to go up in inverse proportion to the heavy falls of the currency in question. There remains not the slightest vestige of the misgivings which were prevalent at the time of the current hostilities over the question of supply of commodities because of the suspension of shipping and stoppage of imports of Anglo-American merchandise.

As a matter of fact, with the outbreak of the war the commodity market became completely paralyzed for a while and prices advanced all round. However, continued arrival of shipments since January has wiped out all previous apprehensions.

Changes In Indices

The following table shows the changes in commodity price indices for Canton since the opening of the war:

Commodity Price Indices Applicable to Military Scrips
(100—End of March, 1939)

At end of	Wholesale	Retail
Nov. 1941	306.5	297.9
Dec. „	427.4	357.2
Jan. 1942	333.5	339.8
Feb. „	332.9	343.4
Mar. „	319.5	331.7
Apr. „	343.4	342.7
May „	367.0	378.6

Commodity Price Indices Applicable to Legal Tender
(100—End of December, 1940)

At end of Nov. 1941	340.5
„ „ Dec. „	472.5
„ „ Jan. „	438.9
„ „ Feb. „	544.4
„ „ Mar. „	563.1
„ „ Apr. „	726.3
„ „ May „	850.8

As reasons for the downward tendency of commodity prices based on military scrips may be cited, in addition to the revival of shipping, the following two points, i.e., (1) decline in the purchasing power of the Chinese on account of heavy falls of the legal tender and (2) strengthening of restrictions on sending commodities outside town limits the Weekly's correspondent concludes.

Okubo Was Among Ablest Diplomats

(Continued from Page 6)

a statesman to take up the pen; and on his sick bed, he wrote a record of the Russo-Japanese war with hopes of enabling posterity to benefit from his experiences.

No doubt, Komura was a great diplomat. But in recent biographies about him, there is a distinct tendency to idolize him too much. This may be only natural for they have been written for the most part by his proteges.

Well-Versed Persons

In looking over the outstanding foreign affairs leaders of the Meiji Era, three things stand out above all others. The first is that all the leading statesmen of the age not only paid much attention to external matters but were well versed in them as well.

For instance during the agitation for the conquest of Korea; during the movement for the revision of our treaties with the Western nations, and during the negotiations for the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in other words whenever issues with grave international complications arose, the Genros came together to exchange their views, always heartedly and sometimes heatedly, before a definite policy was decided upon.

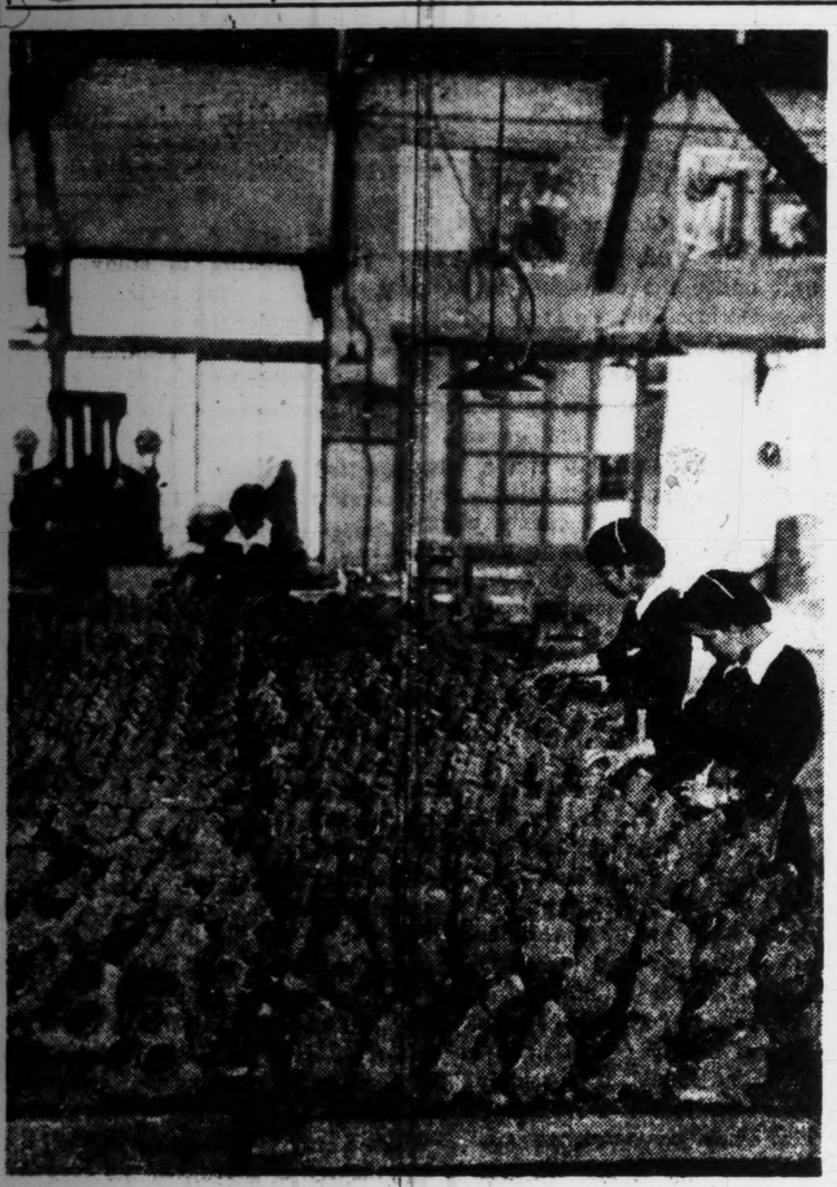
Secondly, these men put aside all personal feelings or sympathies when confronted with a problem of national importance. Okubo, for instance, opposed his bosom friend Saigo when the latter advocated the invasion of Korea. And although Ito bitterly fought the idea of an Anglo-Japanese alliance, once it was accepted by the Cabinet he worked earnestly for its conclusion. "My country above all and everything," was their motto.

In the third place, Japanese diplomacy in the latter half of the Meiji Era was handled by such skilled and experienced men that it evoked praise and admiration from the world at large. For instance, the Russian Minister to Japan, Rosen, wrote in his memoirs to the following effect:

"August 1904. The Japanese Government of today is under the able leadership of the very men who constructed the new Japan. They have formulated clear and wise policies which are being firmly executed to the fullest extent their national strength and ability allow. On the other hand, our national policies are not calculated and based on the great possibilities offered by our vast resources. I find no more than vague aggressive aspirations. There is no farsighted planning: there is no solid determination."

An outstanding Russian statesman, thus while decrying the pitiful state of affairs in his country, could not but lavish praise on the superiority of political leadership in Japan during the Meiji Era.

For Gas-Tight Defense



With loving care girls take a hand at turning out gas-masks for the boys at the front to protect them from the dastardly form of warfare.

DIVIDEND INCREASE IS DECIDED BY BANK

Industrial Institution Ups Yield By 1 Per Cent—Review of Activities Given

The Industrial Bank of Japan has announced an additional dividend of one per cent per annum for the last semi-annual term, making the new dividend of profit seven per cent per annum, according to the decision reached in the course of the general meeting of its shareholders on Friday, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

It will be remembered, states the paper, that this bank increased its capital from Y50,000,000 to Y200,000,000 at one bound in April, 1939, and that the paid-up capital of the bank simultaneously increased to Y87,500,000. With its financing capacity thereby remarkably enhanced in parallel with the expansion of our wartime industries of late years and its profit correspondingly increased, the bank has been induced to effect an additional dividend of profit.

Incidentally the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan are expected to effect a one per cent increase of their respective dividends of profit for their last semi-annual term pending the approval of the competent authorities.

Profits Itemized

The itemized figures of the profit realized by the Industrial Bank of Japan during the last semi-annual term as compared with the preceding term are quoted by the paper as follows (in Y1,000):

	Last Semi-annual term	Preceding Semi-annual term
Net profit	5,471	5,450
B. F. from preceding term	2,175	1,770
Recovery of reserves for separate a/c	389	190
Total profit	8,035	7,410
Disposal of Total Profit		
Reserves for compensating possible loss	650	600
Reserves for profit averaging	200	150
Regular dividend (5% per annum)	2,187	2,187
Bonus for Board	108	108
Subsidiary dividend	1,500 (2% per annum)	437 (1% per annum)
Reserves for separate a/c	1,500	1,753
C. F. to next term	2,515	2,175

The paper further reveals that, due to the immense increase in the financial aid extended by the bank to the numerous parties engaged in increase of commodities and the adjustment of the national policy organs in connection with the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the balance of loans remaining to be recovered at the end of the last semi-annual term stood at Y3,047,000,000, thereby showing a gain of Y264,000,000 over the balance at the end of the preceding semi-annual term. The debentures floated by the bank during the last semi-annual term for replenishment of funds amounted to Y826,000,000, and the securities jointly accepted and floated with other financial organs during the same term amounted to over Y1,390,000,000, thereby showing a gain of over Y87,000,000.

Show Considerable Gain

It deserves special notice, that the securities held by the bank during the last semi-annual term show a considerable gain side by side with the remarkable gain in the amount of loans during the same term, for these items combine to make a total Y714,000,000, thereby showing a gain of Y275,000,000 over the preceding semi-annual term. It is especially the national bonds held by the bank that rose from Y279,000,000 at the end of the preceding semi-annual term to Y512,000,000 at the end of the last semi-annual term, or nearly twice as much as the former.

Alluding to the unrivalled position held by the Industrial Bank of Japan in connection with the floatation of debentures according to the Debenture Registration Law which took effect on May 1, the Chugai indicates that the debentures handled by the Debenture Registry Department of the same bank totaled over 12,300 in kind and over Y3,179,000 in value as itemized below (in Y1,000):

Deposits	At end of last term	At end of prec. term
Fixed deposit	62,682	6,168
Current deposit	39,860	9,641
Special cur. deposit	24,610	* 2,622
Deposit at call	113,437	37,202
Deposit for separate a/c	167,474	108,903
	408,066	159,294
Gov't borrowings	41,719	* 35,000
Borrowings	165,712	*177,538
Call money	35,600	* 28,800
Loans Out		
Terminal loans	797,959	73,377
Current over loans	1,245	345
Discounted drafts	2,201,350	190,325
Loans for separate a/c	47,350	...
	3,047,906	264,647
Securities Held		
National bonds	512,044	233,150
Debentures	159,553	32,295
Shares	9,541	1,518
Foreign shares	33,116	8,479
	714,255	274,442

Note: Figures marked (*) show losses.

The paper quotes the following figures of funds showing the shifting state of funds relative to securities during the last week, according to the investigations conducted by the Industrial Bank of Japan (in Y1,000):

	Payment	Redemption
Corporation's debentures	44,800	6,000
Debentures relative to Manchoukuo and China	9,925	1,400
Shares	4,000	..
	58,725	7,400
Comparison with preceding week	67,561	7,503

Thus it is admitted that the payments total over Y58,000,000 and that the redemption is limited to a little over Y7,000,000, the major items including debentures floated for the funds of industrial equipments amounting to over Y29,000,000 and those floated by the Showa Steel Works Y10,000,000, the balance being all in small lots.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.3	.10
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.3	.10
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	102.2	.10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.55	Same

Bill Clearings

Aug. 18
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	197,793	121,510
Balance	48,335	24,577

ECONOMY OF BRITAIN DEPENDENT ON INDIA

Cutting of Supplies to England After Indians' Independence Will Cripple John Bull

Britain has missed the last bus in the industrial construction of India in spite of the extraordinary efforts she is exercising to turn India into her arsenal for arms and ammunitions, says the Chugai.

As is known the world over, India with a population of 350,000,000 and comprising an immense area is now undergoing the pain of birth into a new world where British yoke will be unknown and where she will be required to discharge an honorable duty as an independent nation in the economic construction of Greater East Asia.

The political independence of India accompanies the abolition of the economic relations between the country and Britain, which will infinitely affect the economic strength of the latter as can be observed in the following figures, which show the percentages occupied by Indian goods in Britain's total imports:

Items	Percentage
Raw cotton	11.9
Sheep wool	4.2
Jute	99.7
Leather	3.7
Pig iron	34.0
Manganese	84.3
Lead	15.1
Peanuts	90.0
Rice	67.0
Hemp	68.0
Tea	55.0

We see, says the paper, that of the total quantities of Jute, Manganese, peanuts, rice, tea, and hemp imported by Britain, those from India occupy more than 50 per cent. We can easily imagine how great a blow Britain will suffer on the interruption of imports from India.

Difficulty Increasing

In view of the steadily increasing difficulty in maintaining the import of those goods from India, the British authorities have decided to turn India into an immense arsenal and huge military depot for the Royal Navy and Army. In accordance with the decision, Britain has been exercising strenuous efforts for the establishment of all munitions industries in India as follows:

(1) Iron and Steel Works: In the fiscal year 1939-1940, the production of pig iron and steel in India reached 1,140,000 and 1,918,000 tons respectively. The center of the iron and steel industry of India is located in Bengal Presidency.

(2) Shipbuilding industry: Up to some years ago, India could not construct any ship larger than a few hundred tons, the biggest boat she could build being a coastal serviceship of 500 tons. At present, she is enabled to build gunboats of several hundred tons as well as merchant vessels of 2,000 tons. Most of her shipyards are located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Vizagapatam, etc.

(3) Munitions industries: India has a number of factories engaged in the production of rifles, projectiles, mines and gun-power. Those factories are located at Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore. Besides, she has a few factories at Bombay, Bangalore, and Delhi engaged in setting up airplane parts as well as in the production of armored cars, of which she produced 3,000 in 1940.

In their present stage of development, however, the munitions industries of India can be of no practical help to Britain who has nobody else to blame for the disappointing situation but herself who for centuries in the past has been doing her best to retard the progress of the Indian people in any branch of modern industry.

Wings of the Navy

(Continued From Page 6)

sion and the right wing had been damaged so badly that it was difficult to maintain a horizontal flight. Gradually but surely, the plane began to lose its altitude.

Jettison

To make matters worse, a mountain range with jagged peaks loomed in the distance, and at the rate our plane was losing altitude, it would be impossible to clear the range. In order to gain more buoyancy, I ordered my crew to dump everything overboard with the exception of guns and ammunitions. Gradually the lightened machine began to pick up altitude. As I gazed to my left and right, other planes were still escorting me at reduced speed. The presence of those planes was very encouraging. In the distance, to my right, was another group of our planes escorting a similarly crippled plane back to the base. With two of my radio operators seriously wounded, communications could not be carried out with other planes. After three long hours of apprehension and worry, we reached one of our front line bases. I left behind the wounded members of my crew and the damaged plane at this front line base, and boarded one of the other planes to proceed to the original base to turn in my reports.

Later, I rejoiced when I learned that the missing plane piloted by Warrant Officer Kanzaki, which did not reappear from the clouds when we dove into it, had managed to return with all hands in good condition. Just as his plane was enveloped in the clouds, the gun fires of the Deboitins had crippled his craft to such an extent that Kanzaki decided to separate from the rest of the formation and fly alone, in order to relieve the other planes. During his lone-flight, two enemy planes were shot down from the clouds. With great skill and coolness, pilot Kanzaki weaved his damaged craft from cloud to cloud to return to the base safely.

The plane piloted by aforementioned Warrant Officer Okawa passed through a most harrowing experience. When his craft caught on fire, the enemy planes tried to follow up for the final kill and showered a stream of deadly pellets. Gunner Kobayashi, although his legs were shot through, returned the fire and managed to shoot down an enemy's lead plane. But a moment later, his chest was peppered by enemy bullets and he died with his fingers still gripped firmly on the trigger of his gun. At the same time, another gunner, Kyozo Shinada, who had already downed two planes with his gun was shot in the hip. Ordering his assistant pilot, Warrant Officer Otake, to take over the controls, he rushed over to Shinada to bandage the gunner's wound. No sooner had Okawa applied first aid on Shinada, he himself was shot in the leg and crumpled to the floor. The interior of the plane was a pool of blood.

A final check up at the base revealed that Warrant Officer Okawa's plane had received 87 bullet hits, Warrant Officer Kanzaki's plane 28. My plane received 45 hits and other planes no less than a dozen hits.

(End)

STOCKS GROW FIRM AS NEWS FAVORABLE

Cottons, Fisheries Register Conspicuous Gains; Spot Market Stimulated

Encouraged by the overnight news reporting the activities of our undersea craft along the Australian shores and the complete isolation of the Commonwealth thus expected, the Tokyo Stock Exchange opened noticeably firm and steady yesterday.

In the long-term section, the major half of the listed wares showed fractional, yet all-round gains, whereas most impressive jumps were scored by Chosen Spinning and its new, respectively rallying Y2.00 and Y1.50, and by Japan Fishery and Nichiro Fishery, respectively rising Y1.40 nad Y1.20.

The short-term was likewise rosy in fisheries. For instance, Japan Fishery stepped up Y1.10 and Nichiro Fishery Y1.40.

The upward swing in fisheries in the short-term section did not fail to stimulate similar wares in the spot market for there Japan Fishery jumped up Y2.[illegible] and the Toyo Whaling Y2.50 at one bound. The rest of wares in the spot market simultaneously stiffened, especially bank shares including the Bank of Taiwan, the Bank of Chosen and the Industrial Bank of Japan, and that by reason of the increase of their dividend of profits for their last semi-annual term.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new Y134.30, N. Y. K. Y109.50, its new Y93.30, Kanebo Spinning, new Y102.26, Teikoku Rayon, new Y90.20, S. M. R. Y73.20, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Y85.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
Fuji Spinning (50)	[illegible]	d.	72.7	73.4
Do new (25)	42.9	d. .4	43.1	43.7
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	90.0		90.1	

Second Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
N. Y. K. (50)	109.3	u .2		109.9
Do. new (37½)	92.	d .2		94.5
O. S. K. (50)	97.4	u .2		98.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.7	d .2		
Uraga Dock (50)	87.3		88.2	88.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.0	d .2	85.5	85.9
Hitachi Works (50)	75.7	d .2		75.8
Oriental Development	65.	u .3	65.5	

Third Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
S. M. R.	73.0	u .5		
Do. new	50.2	u .1	50.3	50.9
Toyo Ball-Bearing	91.4	d .1	89.6	90.6
Japan Nickel	46.1		46.2	
Japan Piston Ring	82.2	u .2		83.8
Furukawa Industry	140.3	d .1		97.4
Japan Carbon	83.4	u .1		84.5
Japan Fat	67.6		68.1	68.7
Kotobuki Heavy Ind	62.1	d .3		64.2

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.4	134.4	134.3	134.3
N Y K, old	109.4	109.4	109.4	109.5
Do new	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2
Kanebo Spinning				152.9
Do. new	102.1	102.2	102.1	102.2
Teikoku Rayon, n	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.2
Osaka Stock, new	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.6
Japan Steel Tube	69.1	69.1	69.1	69.1
Japan Oil	77.1	77.1	77.1	
S M Railway	73.4	73.4	73.2	73.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.1	85.0	85.0	85.0
Hitachi Works	76.6	76.6	75.6	76.6
Japan Mining	58.6			
Manchuria Ind	57.7			57.9

GENERAL MEETING SLATED

Board of Directors of Toyo Steamship to Propose Dividend Cut

The Toyo Steamship Company is scheduled to hold a regular general meeting of shareholders on August 29 when its board of directors will propose a ½ per cent reduction of its annual dividend to 9 per cent for the current semi-annual term. The creation of a new branch office in Kobe will also be proposed, according to Domei.

Domei adds that the following balance sheet for the current semi-annual term will be published by the board at the forthcoming meeting:

Total profit for the current semi-annual term	Y 870,000
Balance B. F. from last account	455,000
Total	Y1,325,000

This total shall be disposed of as follows:

Legal reserves	Y50,000
Pension funds for employees	50,000
Subsidiary for employees' bonuses	9,000
Bonuses for directors	45,000
Dividends for shareholders	675,000
Balance to be C. F. for next account	496,000

MONEY IN THE SOUTH

Liberation From U.S., British Influences and Establishment Of Autarchy Within Sphere Characterize New Monetary Order

Freedom from the influence of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands has marked the first step in establishing a financial new order in the Greater East Asia monetary Sphere and is the common mission charged on the races in the various regions of the south with Japan as leader, claims Assistant Professor Kiyoyuki Tokunaga, of the Kyoto Imperial University, in an article contributed to the latest issue of the magaizne "Economist."

The design for a Greater East Asia Monetary Sphere was already drafted toward the end of last year and its outline has been made clearer since the beginning of the current year. It has been intended to establish a new machinery for exchange settlement with the Bank of Japan as the center of circulation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Japanese yen as the pivotal currency, thereby enabling the various regions in the south to reconstruct a new currency system and a new financial structure quite free from the shackles of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the currencies in the southern regions were chiefly under the control of American, British and Dutch interests, which obstructed the development of the southern economy in general. It is only natural and proper, therefore, that they should be changed after the war into something which reflect the independent and autarchic character of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The currency stabilization work within the sphere has hitherto been limited to Manchoukuo, Inner Mongolia and China, but are now extended to cover the various regions in the south. Currency operations, however, must differ in form according to the circumstances peculiar to the respective regions, although, of course, the currencies whose circulation is allowed must not be of a nature entirely different from the Japanese yen. They will be allowed their own spheres of activities provided that such activities are part and parcel of the current stabilization operations within the Sphere. For instance, in the southern regions the baht of Thailand and the piaster of French Indo-China will be maintained as they are at present included in the financial sphere in question and some other currencies will be led into it by operations in the occupied areas.

Basic Measures

On July 23 the Board of Information announced the details of the decision arrived at concerning monetary circulation, finance and commerce in Greater East Asia, based on the fundamental principles for the economic construction of Greater East Asia. The gist of the announcement covering monetary circulation is as follows:

"The basic measures for monetary circulation, finance and commerce in Greater East Asia are founded on the great cause of 'Hakko Ichiu' and are formed with a view to establishing and developing the total defense economic power of Greater East Asia through promotion of all financial and economic function in the Sphere in question with Japan as the pivotal center. With this end in view, (1) all the native inhabitants in the various regions within the Sphere should fully realize that the establishment of Greater East Asia is their common objective and should extend their cooperation to the best of their ability, sharing both hardship and happiness among them. (2) Naturally Japan should exert itself to the utmost in carrying out all measures in view of its position as leader of Greater East Asia, but all the regions in the Sphere should endeavor to embody the principle of doing their respective parts in cooperation and of bearing their respective shares of responsibility, in all financial and economic affairs, and the relationship between Japan and the regions in the Sphere should be regulated on the basis of the above ideal. (3) In embodying these plans, where it is impossible to do so uniformly on account of varied circumstances, political, economic or social, prevailing in the different regions, measures should be taken stage by stage according to changes or development of the situation."

In the various regions within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, particularly in the southern areas, financial matters, like all other affairs, hitherto were dominated by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands. The financial new order calls first of all for the liberation of these regions from the fetters of these countries. This is the common mission for the achievement of which all the races in the Co-Prosperity Sphere should strive hard in close collaboration with one another. This is easier said than done and efforts must be on the enforcement of effective plans compatible with the existing circumstances, so that useful results may be obtained.

Army Scrips

The greatest role assigned to the military scrip in the southern occupied areas is to enable the army on the spot to support itself and, at the same time, to help augment the fighting strength while carrying on hostilities on one hand.

In conducting monetary operations in the occupied areas, it is intended in the southern regions to use army scrips in terms of currencies already in circulation on the spot to be used at par. Popularity of the army scrips in the south is partly attributable to the fact that the determinations are not in yen, but this alone cannot contribute to the smooth progress of military scrip operation. It is also true to some extent that the maintenance of value of the army scrips in the southern areas, with the exception of Malayan territory, was made possible by special circumstances arising from credit contraction, but the most important factor is the trust placed in Japan as a result of the brilliant war results scored by the Imperial Forces, together with the progress of the work of developing natural resources. As military operations and constructive work must be pushed forward side by side, the possibility of currency deflation is rather remote, and currency inflation will be the general rule in such cases, so that it will be important to be provided with proper counter-measures against inflation at this stage of affairs. Failure in taking proper measures against inflation is liable to bring on depreciation in the value of army scrips. The southern economy during the pre-war period was under the influence of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands steeped in systematic colonial extortion, which checked the advent of currency inflation. Failure in checking currency inflation also would result in forcing the native inhabitants to return to their primitive mode of living based on self-sufficiency.

The work of southern reconstruction has now reached a stage where the establishment of a total national defense economic power must be striven for, and it is essential to cultivate the fighting strength while conducting armed warfare. The native inhabitants in the respective regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere must be treated on the principle of having them shoulder some of the responsibilities of the great tasks ahead and it is imperative for Japan to see that their cooperation is exercised along useful and efficient lines.

Perfecting an organization for supplying stabilized currencies is an urgent demand of the day both for the well-being of the native inhabitants and for the solution of problems regarding the utilization of funds on the spot and the development and use of natural resources in which our Co-Prosperity Sphere so abounds.

INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL UP

Combined Investments of 950 Companies Total ¥1,043,389,000

Reflecting increasing activities of the stock market parallel with the successive victories of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, the combined capital of 950 leading industrial and commercial companies in Japan during the first half of 1942 totaled Y1,043,389,000, or 10.6 per cent of the total capital, increasing by ¥597,367,000, or 5.83 per cent, as compared with the increase in the second half of 1941, which amounted to ¥446,022,000, or 4.73 per cent over the preceding half, the Industrial Bank of Japan disclosed Friday.

The gain in the capital of gas and electric companies, as well as mining concerns, was particularly noteworthy, the bank report revealed.

It was further disclosed by the Industrial Bank that the combined profits of 950 concerns in the first half this year aggregated ¥662,602,000, or 12.25 per cent, against the combined paid-up capital of ¥10,812,697,000.

U.S. OIL RESOURCES ARE FAST DWINDLING

Development of New Fields Hardly Progress in America —Ickes Warns of Shortage

Pessimism is casting a dark shadow upon the future of the United States as an oil-producing country for the reason that, in spite of the ever-increasing consumption of oil since the outbreak of the war against Japan, the development of new oil resources in the country is by no means progressing favorably, reports the Chugai Shinpo.

According to information reaching Buenos Aires, the paper continues, U.S. Oil Administrator Harold Ickes confessed that the present oil resources in the United States are not sufficient to fill future demands and warned oil enterprisers to the following effect:

The output of oil during the three years from 1938 to 1940 amounted to 4,250,000,000 barrels, but the development of new oil resources during the same period contributed to production of only 2,500,000,000 barrels. At this rate, the existing oil resources cannot but go on dwindling. If the U. S. continues to collect no more than 14,500,000,000 barrels per year, which is the average quantity of production in ordinary times, our existing oil resources will dry up. The future of the world economy will be decided by nations blessed with oil resources. All the oil enterprisers in the United States should, therefore, manifest their statesmanship to the fullest extent and do their best for the acquisition of new oil resources.

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Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1942

A Common Language for the Co-Prosperity Sphere

Reports from the various regions of the south which have recently come under the influence of Japan indicate that the native inhabitants are everywhere studying the Japanese language with great seriousness. Japanese language schools in Malaya, the Philippines, Java, and elsewhere seem taxed to capacity and the number of those who would take up the study is restricted only by the limitations in the facilities and the teachers available. Shop signs in the Japanese language are sprouting all over southeastern Asia, while even Japanese pedestrians on the streets are being waylaid by enthusiastic native students eager to practise their newly acquired ability upon a live victim.

All these reports prove that the question as to what will be the common language of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is no longer a matter of theory nor of argument. There are many learned men in Japan who are still spinning out involved reasons as to why the Japanese language should be propagated in the south. But such attempts at theoretical rationalization are already behind the times. While the empty discussion goes merrily on in Japan, out in the actual countries of the south the Japanese language is being learned without question or argument.

The reason is an eminently practical one. It is simply more profitable to know Japanese than not to know it. Altogether apart from any definitely formulated language policy on the part of the Japanese authorities, the native peoples in their intuitive direct wisdom have rightly perceived that a knowledge of Japanese naturally and automatically confers advantage and power over those who do not have that knowledge. It is not a question of theory, it is a question of practical fact.

There are of course, plenty of theoretical reasons why the Japanese language should be advocated as the common language of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Some would say that there is a mystic quality about the Japanese language which makes it peculiarly fitted to be the instrument of an Asiatic culture which should replace the alien and noxious Anglo-American influence. Even without succumbing to the perhaps excusable vanity which sees a special virtue in one's own language, the Japanese can argue with good reason that the Japanese language is far more suitable for the Co-Prosperity Sphere than English or Dutch which has reigned dominant in the past. Logical as may have been the widespread use of English in the days when British imperialism and American business represented the most formidable forces in world politics and world economics, English today is the language of a declining race which faces imminent political disintegration, economic collapse, and spiritual bankruptcy. The Dutch language has even less justification as a world language. Why should the peoples of Asia, then, continue to use a wholly strange and alien tongue when it no longer represents power or cultural superiority or even commercial convenience?

In contrast, the Japanese language is the language of the people who are being instrumental in creating a New Order in East Asia which directly affects the lives of all the people of this part of the world. It is the language of the people who are being instrumental in facilitating the exchange of commodities and talents throughout this entire area which will bring co-prosperity to all the countries of the sphere. It is the language of a people who are winning world renown in science and technology and the arts, who through their accomplishments are making this world a safer and more interesting and meaningful place for everyone to live in. It is not out of empty national pride nor out of any obnoxious self-assertiveness that the Japanese are advocating their language as the universal language of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is simply a matter of logic and convenience and expediency.

But all this is really beside the point. No amount of theorizing nor even of actual teaching will have any substantial effect. Languages are living organisms which cannot be coerced nor brought to life at will. They flourish where the environment is propitious and languish where the environment is not propitious. The signal failure of all artificial languages like Esperanto is adequate proof of that fact. If English has been universally used in the past, it was because the circumstances of the time demanded it. If Japanese is to supplant English in the future, it must be because the circumstances of the future will make it inevitable; not because of any officially promulgated language policy. No amount of agitation on the part of the Japanese people will succeed in causing the Japanese language to flourish in the south if the outward circumstances do not actively call for it. But the fact that the people of the south are positively seeking to learn Japanese is definite proof that the outward circumstances have changed, and that today they actively do call for it.

If this process is to be speeded up, as seems desirable, the way to do it should be clear enough from the nature of this phenomenon of language. It cannot be done by preaching to the peoples of the south that they should learn Japanese nor by denouncing the English language nor by trying to teach Japanese through forcible feeding methods. It can only be done by shaping the outward circumstances in such a way that the people will actively seek a knowledge of Japanese on their own intiative. This can be done only by the Japanese people so increasing their superiority over the British and the Americans in every line of endeavor that all the peoples of the south can have no doubt as to the greater advantage to themselves of cooperating with the Japanese than to lean upon the dethroned Anglo-Americans. Only then will the Japanese language be established on a firm basis as the universal language of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the natural temptation to hurry the process along too rapidly, the Japanese must keep two things in mind. The first is that the process will take some time and cannot be artificially pushed without danger of an adverse reaction. Until the process is well along toward completion, it would be the height of folly to neglect the utilization of English. As doomed as English is, and as undesirable as it is as a permanent influence in East Asiatic life, as a temporary expediency it must not be neglected. Some efficacious medium for the transaction of necessary business is essential, and if Japanese ideas can for the time being be most practicably conveyed in English, English should be taken advantage of until the outward circumstances can be gradually changed to bring about its supplanting with Japanese. A restrained wisdom may prove more effective in the long run than doctrinaire enthusiasm.

The second caution which should be exercised is to remember continuously that the great aim of Japan is to enable all the peoples of East Asia to realize their proper national destinies. This means that primary emphasis should always be placed on the languages indigenous to the various regions. The encouragement of native languages and literatures and native cultures in general should never be neglected. The Japanese language will serve as a medium for the convenient exchange of ideas on an international scale, but it must never be allowed to hamper the development of native languages as an expression of the distinctive cultural life of the individual countries.

Under these conditions and subject to these limitations, the Japanese language is already bidding fair to become a great world language. Its growth into this new role is the occasion for rejoicing both in Japan and in the countries of the south, for it will facilitate the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and will prove to be of advantage to all concerned. That the Japanese Government well understands the problems involved in this matter of language is attested to by the Cabinet decision made only yesterday. Various methods to facilitate this process through sound and rational means are reported to have been formulated with a Japanese Language Popularization Council to be set up as a permanent organ to deal with the question. Although the Education Ministry will be directly concerned, the Army and Navy are lending their extensive practical experience, while the Planning Board, Ministry of Overseas Affairs, the Foreign Office, the Board of Information, and the China Affairs Board are also acting in close cooperation. With such authoritative bodies contributing their efforts, the promises of the future seem to be assured.

A Year Ago Today

August 19, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Continuing its policy of interference in East Asia, the United States Government is reported to have sent 5,000 American trucks to Rangoon where they will be assembled and then sent to Chungking over the Burma Route.

German troops, in cooperation with Hungarian forces, yesterday occupied Nikolaev, large Soviet industrial center and important naval base in the southern Ukraine, approximately 75 miles northeast of Odessa. The loss of this base was confirmed by Moscow today. East of the Bug River, Axis forces were giving the retreating Soviets a hot chase.

OKUBO WAS ABLEST DIPLOMAT JAPAN HAD IN EARLY MEIJI ERA

Various Achievements of Envoys and Other Kasumigaseki Officials Reappraised

By RETSU KIYOZAWA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

There were no real diplomatic experts during the first half of the Meiji Era. This was only natural for Japan who had just entered upon the scene of international affairs. Toshimichi Okubo carried out very ably the negotiations at the Peking Conference following the Formosan Expedition, but his field was domestic administration. Moreover, it was Hirobumi Ito, framer of the Japanese constitution, who signed the Treaty of Tientsin.

By virtue of his diplomatic victories during the Russo-Japanese war, Munemitsu Mutsu is today looked upon as the father of Japanese diplomacy, but he too was not a career diplomat. In the first year of Meiji (1868) he was given a minor position at Yokohama where he handled foreign affairs, but he held this post for only a short while. After the Satsuma Rebellion, Mutsu was imprisoned on charges of being implicated in an intrigue, and later he went abroad to study the Constitutions of the West.

Finally in the 19th year of Meiji (1886), when he was already 43 years old, he was picked up by the Foreign Ministry, which gave him the post of Resident Minister. By this time, his colleague, Hirobumi Ito, had become Premier.

In the 22nd year of Meiji (1889), Mutsu became Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Yamagata Cabinet. Three years later, when the second Ito Cabinet was formed, he became Foreign Minister for the first time.

Marshal Yamagata, who laid the foundations of the Japanese Army, also handled foreign affairs brilliantly although he was an amateur at this sort of thing. In the 29th year of Meiji (1896), he went to Moscow to perform the double duty of attending the coronation of Nicholas II and signing the treaty concerning the position in Chosen which had been negotiated between Jutaro Komura and the Russian Minister to Chosen, Weber.

Not an Expert

In spite of his high position, Yamagata was well aware of his shortcomings. As diplomacy was not his specialty, he constantly sought the advice of men well experienced in this line. When the Sanjo Cabinet was set up and Yamagata became its real head, he at once dispatched a letter to Kaoru Inoue, which said in part:

"As you well know, I am a simple soldier and thus am not acquainted with diplomatic affairs. I am willing to give up name and fortune for the sake of the country, but without plans, without stratagem in international dealings, my enthusiasm to serve the national cause may cause irreparable damage. Therefore, I humbly request your advice."

Upon receipt of this letter, Inouye hurried to Yamagata's side from Yamaguchi Prefecture to give him valuable suggestions concerning diplomatic matters.

Japan's foreign affairs were entrusted to diplomatic experts for the first time in the 34th year of Meiji (1901) when talks got under way for the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Such personalities of Mutsu's fold as Tadashi Hayashi, Jutaro Komura, and Takaaki Kato were prominent in the negotiations for the treaty; but even in this case, those who formulated the basic policies were the Elder Statesmen or Genros themselves. The expert diplomats did no more than carry their decisions into effect.

That very same year, Premier Taro Katsura called a conference of Genros to discuss the contents of a cable he had just received from Tadashi Hayashi, the Minister to Britain, relating the British attitude and asking for telegraphic instructions.

A community of views was reached at the meeting, and Ito himself penned the draft of the instructions, which he concluded by stating: "Find out clearly the attitude of the British. The progress of the talks depends upon your head as well as your ability."

It is said that after Prince Saionji became responsible for the nomination of the successive Cabinets as the sole remaining Genro, his understanding was necessary before anyone could be appointed as the head of the Foreign Ministry, although he was not very particular about the appointment of the chiefs of the other Ministries.

When Foreign Minister Motono resigned from the Terauchi Cabinet for reasons of health, Viscount Terauchi sought to put Miyoji Ito, who had served as Chief Secretary to the Cabinet during the Sino-Japanese War, into the vacated post, but stern opposition from Saionji made this impossible.

Okubo Was 3-Star Man

Of all the stars in the firmament of Japanese diplomacy during the Meiji Era, none as so brilliant as Toshimichi Okubo. While Takamori Saigo, Taisuke Itagaki, and Taneomi Soejima, had their eyes turned westwards towards Chosen and the Asiatic mainland, Okubo was more interested in the Ryukyus, the Ogasawaras and Taiwan. He can be called, therefore, the first outstanding advocate of southward expansion in this country.

The advocacy of the conquest of Korea which was very popular then was, in the final analysis, an argument for war against Russia. Okubo believed this too bold an adventure for Japan in the early days of Meiji. This caused him to clash with the Takamori Saigo, but in spite of this his views triumphed.

Following the punitive expedition to Taiwan, led by Tsugumichi Saigo the younger brother of the great Saigo, Okubo went to Peking to bring the affair to a peaceful conclusion. He succeeded in getting the Chinese to agree upon the payment of 500,000 yen as indemnity.

Okubo, the far-sighted statesman that he was, had planned to take only 10 per cent of that sum as compensation for the families of the victims and to return the remainder so that the Chinese could use it in educating the aborigines and safeguarding the highways in Taiwan. Such a benevolent act, he thought, would be a good way to win the trust and esteem of the Chinese people. Although his plan did not materialize, it indicates that he always had in mind an enduring friendship between Japan and China.

Fortune plays an important part in the lives of all men, but this is especially so with regard to diplomats. If a diplomat should appear on the scene when international activity is brisk, his name has a good chance of becoming immortal. But if he should be in office during an age of tranquillity oblivion will most likely be his lot.

It is unfair that so little has been said in the past about the part Kaoru Inouye played in foreign affairs. Yamagata relied on him more than on anyone else for advice on diplomatic matters. Reaction against Inouye because of his efforts to Europeanize Japan during the Meiji Era is probably the reason so little publicity has been given to his deeds.

Three Great Diplomats

The successive Foreign Minister since the 20th year of Meiji (1887) were Shigenobu Okuma, Shuzo Aoki, Buyo Enomoto, Munemitsu Mutsu, Tokujiro Nishi, Takaaki Kato, Jutaro Komura, and Kaoru Hayashi. Outstanding among them were Mutsu, Kato, and Komura.

Besides them, there was Kei Hara, in whom Mutsu placed much confidence. It was Hara who instituted the present foreign service system in our country.

Mutsu was unquestionably a great diplomat but he has been often criticized for his craftiness. A problem beset with international complications arose when Sanze Tsada injured the Russian Crown Prince in an attempt on his life. During the trial President Konichiro Kodama of the Supreme Court refused to consent to the Government's demand for the execution of the accused.

At this time, Mutsu approached Premier Ito and suggested that the offender be killed secretly and then announced as having died of illness. He said that this was a ruse resorted to often by the Russians. Ito, however, refused to acquiesce to Mutsu's plan.

But ignoring such incidents, which are trivialities, we find that Mutsu's record during the Sino-Japanese War was almost perfect.

There is something else that is noteworthy about Mutsu. He wrote an autobiography at a time when it was considered below the dignity of

(Continued on Page 5)

WINGS OF THE NAVY
By COMMANDER NOBUO ABE

Battle Over Hengyang

Chapter XII

On August 18, 1938, our naval air unit under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Sata carried out a successful raid on the enemy air base at Hengyang, in which 20 heavy and light enemy bombers were destroyed on the ground, 3 fuel dumps blown up and a large hangar sent up into smokes. Furthermore, of the 30 enemy planes which took to the air to challenge our wild eagles, 16 of them were shot down in the ensuing aerial circus. The following is the graphic account by Lieutenant Nonaka, the squadron leader of one of the units, who participated in that spectacular battle.

"After the devastating blow struck by our air force on the enemy base at Nanchang on July 4, the reorganized enemy air units seemed to have lost its will to fight. This can be vouched for by the unparalleled action by one of our air units on July 18, when it alighted on the Nanchang airfield, to set afire to several enemy planes lined on the field and made a successful getaway without a scratch. The enemy was panic-stricken after this incident that to prevent such a recurrence, they dug zig-zagged furrows over the entire field. Thus, they rendered the field useless even to themselves.

Greeted by 30 Planes

Soon afterwards, the enemy transferred its air base to Hengyang in Hunan province, and to Changshan in Szechwan province. The enemy lost no time and expenditure to convert these two new bases into formidible bases of operation. Therefore, it was imperative that the Hengyang air base be wiped out. We were discussing plans of the coming offensive when an order was received from the High Command on August 18, ordering our unit to conduct the all important mission.

As we had anticipated, we were greeted by a strong enemy unit consisting of 30 combat planes. The squadron which I led received the concentrated enemy fire, resulting in the death of one and wounding of 5 others and considerable damage to the planes. Although my squadron was terribly outnumbered, each plane fought and cooperated so splendidly that 16 of the enemy craft were downed without a single loss of machine on our side.

We were over the enemy air base at about 11:00 a.m. and noticed about a dozen planes making preparations to take off. We dove on them immediately to make the kill. Several tons of well-placed bombs were dropped and after seeing to it that all of the enemy planes were either in smoke or completely demolished, I increased my speed to rejoin my squadron. Just at that moment, I heard the staccato sound of heavy machine-gun fire which seemed to come from various directions. I glanced back to find my fellow comrades following me in close formation. Satisfied, I glanced to my left and there they were, some 20 or so enemy fighters in a position like a flock of falcons ready to pounce on its prey. Among the enemy craft were several Deboitin combat planes. We had heard much of this highly touted fighter but had not yet bucked up against one of them, and here was our chance to do so.

The enemy opened fire with uncanny accuracy just as I altered my course of flight slightly. The battle was now on. The plane piloted by Warrant Officer Okawa received hits on the gasoline tank and trailed a white spray of gasoline. 'If only fire does not catch, he'll be all right, I'm sure,' I unconsciously mumbled a prayer to myself. A few moment later, Okawa's plane dipped its nose to leave the formation. I realized that he would fall an easy prey against such odds, so I trailed his rear. He was heading for the billow of white clouds which loomed before him, a splendid natural cover to hide his trace and make emergency repairs. The enemy planes pressed on desperately with their guns blazing wide open to cut short the sudden tactic. Just before being enveloped by the clouds, the gasoline tank of the plane piloted by Warrant Officer Kanzaki was also hit.

Out in Clear Again

Unfortunately, the cloud was not deep enough. Within a few seconds we were out in the clear again. I counted my squadron and discovered that Kanzaki's plane was missing. Once we were out in the clear space, the enemy lost no time to press forward its attack. Missiles of exceedingly large caliber, the like of which I had never before seen in aerial combats, were skimming past my plane. They were being fired from the Deboitin fighters' machine guns. Together with Okawa's damaged plane, we returned the enemy fire with agility and in unison. In the dizzy dogfight, we shot down several planes in flames.

Gripping the steering gear, I looked over my shoulder with a grin to express my satisfaction for the excellent marksmanship of my gunner, Second-Class Warrant Officer Hacnitaro Yamazaki. During the skirmish, Yamazaki was shot through both thighs and First-Class Warrant Officer Suzuki was feverishly bandaging Yamazaki's wounds. In the meantime, Petty Officer Hajime Shimokawa occupied the gunner's pit, left vacant by Yamazaki, and renewed the attack.

The fracas continued without a let-up. Then a section of the gasoline reserve tank in the wing was struck by an enemy shell. A large hole was ripped open and from it flames began to leap out. I still had plenty of altitude with me, so there was a chance of extinguishing the fire. I dove straight for the clouds below me. The fire continued to burn furiously, but fortunately, there was but little fuel left in that reserve tank and we miraculously escaped an explosion. Momentarily, the fire died out.

Haneda Wounded

Haneda had also been seriously wounded, and as assistant gunner Kurihara manned his gun, he was trying to keep Haneda awake by constantly poking Haneda with his leg to prevent him from falling unconscious.

The Deboitin combat planes tenaciously pressed on. It opened fire and its canon-like shells found its mark on our left engine. The engine was set afire this time. With fire extinguishers in his hands, Yamazaki rushed up from the rear. Despite all our efforts, the flame seemed to increase in violence. I thought to myself that the time had finally come for me to plunge the plane. Just then, I noticed that some one was tugging at my trousers. It was Haneda. His whole body was drenched in blood and in his right hand he held out a slip of paper for me to read. The message read: "Sir, I cannot speak. Two of us radio operators are wounded. Regret that I cannot be of further help. I am breathing alright so there is nothing to worry." I was deeply moved by my wounded comrade's fighting spirit and his keen sense of responsibility. Then I realized how foolish it would be for me to plunge the burning plane now when all the members of my crew was still doing their best to save the plane.

The enemies finally retired after 30 minutes of combat which seemed to last for hours. During that space of time, it was the fighting spirit of my crews which pulled our plane through the dangers. But it was still too early to relax. One of our engines was out of commis-

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U.S. GOVERNMENT IS UNABLE TO STOP INFLATIONARY TREND

Commodity Price Increases Basically Due to Cessation Of Imports of Vital Products

(From the Economist)

In attempting to study the national life of the American people at large under the exigencies of war, we are forcibly reminded of an address made by Harold Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Budget of the Treasury Department, in which he regretted that the prospects of overcoming the currency inflation in America which was being fast accelerated were quite gloomy and claimed that the first requisite for putting an end to existing currency inflation was to stabilize agricultural-product prices and wages. "As regard the question of stabilizing commodity prices, however," he continued "it is shameful that the agricultural leaders and leaders of labor organizations are "all talk and no deed," sadly lacking as they are in the gallant spirit of putting the necessary adjustment into practice first in their own respective fields. In any case, so long as the raising of agriculture-product prices and general wages is admitted, it is well-nigh impossible to maintain the maximum price system (stop ordinance) in full force. Congress being the only machine provided with the faculty of execution, the responsibility for accelerating the inflation must be borne by them."

In these words we can clearly see suggestions that the commodity-price policy of America is still in its immature stage where the advance of agricultural-products prices and wages is overlooked. The commodity-price policy in question is based on the Commodity-Price Control Act which was carried toward the end of January last, nearly six months after the original bill was submitted on August 1 last year in response to Roosevelt's message to Congress of July 30, during which period the bill had been subjected to much discussion and various modifications both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the consequence that what was finally brought into being was an act lacking in the power of direct control over wages and with almost no power at all to control agricultural product prices.

Confusion

If the existing inflation is allowed to go on as it does, the rise in agricultural-products prices and wages will necessarily lead to advances of general commodity prices, which in turn will necessitate drastic revision of prices on industrial goods. In that event, the agricultural-product prices being unable to catch up with the prices of industrial goods, both will fluctuate, finally giving rise to vicious inflation. For example, recently, prices on canned fruits and dried fruits were raised by 15 per cent. This rise was caused by an advance of the average price on agricultural products. In connection with the skyrocketting of retail prices, Chief Leon Henderson of the Commodity Price Bureau severely condemned Congress that the blame for raising the average price rested with the legislators.

It is interesting to see that the internal dissension in America shows itself in the form of confrontation in Congress, and the Government and Congress are imputing the blame to each other. While the nation is divided and dissension continues, inflation will become more and more intensified to the menace of the people and production will be considerably checked.

The Commodity-Price Control Act, referred to previously, was promulgated on April 28. Under this law the maximum price system relative to wholesale and retail, together with the licensing system governing wholesale and retail business, was put into force. The maximum wholesale price system was applied as from May 1 on several thousand items of daily necessaties and the maximum retail price system as from May 18 on all commodities except a few items. These maximum wholesale and retail prices were based upon the highest standards obtained during March last.

Failure of Plan

The wholesale price indices after the opening of the War of Greater East Asia as announced by the Department of Labor with 1926 as 100 are as follows, which show in a concrete way the failure of the American Government in adopting a proper commodity-price policy sooner.

Wholesale Commodity Price Indices o' America
(1926—100)

Year	Month	Indices
1939	August	75.0
1940	December	80.0
1941	November	92.0
1941	December	93.3
1942	January	95.3
1942	February	96.8
1242	March	97.2
1942	April	98.2
1942	May	98.6

It will be seen that a rise of 23.6 per cent took place between August 1939, prior to the outbreak of the present war, and May of this year, of which an advance of 18.6 per cent occurred after December of 1940. The rate of increase between the outset of the War of Greater East Asia and April of this year was remarkably great, showing that the rise in price was particularly sudden after the outbreak. The rise since May of this year has been limited to 0.4 per cent due to the effect of the Commodity-Price Control Act, and it is possible that the indices will not show such marked increases as, heretofore, by virtue of the maximum price system. Notwithstanding this, if we look into the seamy side of affairs, we find that offenses against control regulations and covert transactions are rampant everywhere throughout the country, throwing economic circles into utter confusion and extreme disorder.

(To Be Continued)